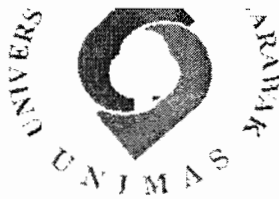




**UNIT PEPERIKSAAN  
FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**

**KERTAS SOALAN  
PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR  
SEMESTER 2 SESI 2009/2010**



## **KANDUNGAN**

- 1. Senarai Kursus Pelengkap & Generik.**
- 2. Senarai Kursus Fakulti.**
- 3. Senarai Kursus Program WA02 Kajian Komunikasi.**
- 4. Senarai Kursus Program WA12 Kajian Hubungan Industri & Perburuhan.**
- 5. Senarai Kursus Program WA15 Kajian Antarabangsa.**
- 6. Senarai Kursus Program WA21 Kajian Politik & Pemerintahan.**
- 7. Senarai Kursus Program WA22 Perancangan & Pengurusan Pembangunan.**
- 8. Senarai Kursus Program WA23 Kajian Khidmat Sosial.**



# **SENARAI KURSUS PELENGKAP & GENERIK**

KURSUS GENERIK / GENERIC COURSES			
BIL / NOS	KOD / CODE	NAMA KURSUS / COURSES NAME	NAMA PENSYARAH / PENYELARAS LECTURERS / COORDINATORS NAME (P)
1	TMX2012	Alat TM Untuk Pekerja Ilmuan	Bemen Wong Win Keong
		IT Tools for Knowledge Worker	
2	SSX0012	Tamadun Islam dan Tamadun Asia (TITAS)	Regina Garai bt. Abdullah /
		Islamic and Asian Civilization	Haslina bt. Hashim (P)
3	SSX0022	Hubungan Etnik	Prof Madya Dr Gusni b. Saat
		Ethnic Relations	





UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK  
94300 Kota Samarahan  
Sarawak

**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
*(Faculty of Social Sciences)*

**PERALATAN IT UNTUK PEKERJA ILMUAN**  
*(IT Tools For Knowledge Workers)*

**TMX 2012**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 50	Tarikh (Date)	: 19 April 2010
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.00 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: DK 1 & DK 2	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Bemen Wong Win Keong		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan  
(Instructions)

1. Answer ALL questions.
2. Write your answers in the OMR Form provided.



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**TMX 2012**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 50	Tarikh (Date)	: 19 April 2010
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.00 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: DK 1 & DK 2	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Bemen Wong Win Keong		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	1. Answer ALL questions.
	2. Write your answers in the OMR Form provided.



11. Businesses use many types of system.  
A. TRUE B. FALSE
12. System development processes should have clearly-defined standards.  
A. TRUE B. FALSE
13. Project management software is needed because software development is always subject to budget and schedule.  
A. TRUE B. FALSE
14. There are 6 activities involved in management and three of them are proposal writing, project planning and scheduling, and risk mitigation planning.  
A. TRUE B. FALSE
15. Business-to-Consumer e-Commerce occurs when one customer sells directly to another, such as in an online auction.  
A. TRUE B. FALSE
16. Edutainment is software for the home market combining learning with amusement.  
A. TRUE B. FALSE
17. Educational simulations are metaphors designed to focus student attention on the most important concepts.  
A. TRUE B. FALSE
18. Splatter games are action games that emphasize bloody violence.  
A. TRUE B. FALSE
19. The use of someone else's intellectual property without due credit is called infringement.  
A. TRUE B. FALSE
20. Carpal tunnel syndrome (CTS) is inflammation of a tendon due to some repeated motion or stress on that tendon.  
A. TRUE B. FALSE

21. What takes place during the storage operation in the information-processing cycle?
- A. Information is converted to data
  - B. Data is converted to information
  - C. The results of the processing are stored on a storage device for later retrieval
  - D. Processed data is saved in the random access memory so it can be accessed in a later work session
22. Which of the following computers would be difficult to take on a business trip?
- A. PDA
  - B. Notebook
  - C. Tablet PC
  - D. Workstation
23. A computer program is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the same thing as output
  - B. unnecessary for the computer to accomplish tasks
  - C. a set of instructions that tells the computer how to complete a task
  - D. a series of commands that the computer operator performs to make the computer work
24. The main purpose of receiving devices is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. initiate instruction to transmit data or information
  - B. accept transmission of data, instructions, or information
  - C. connect the communication channel from sending devices
  - D. connect the sending device to the communication channel
25. Voice mail is a voice message converted to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. analog form
  - B. digital form
  - C. ordinary form
  - D. recording form
26. A collection of computers and devices connected via communication devices and transmission media is call \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. server
  - B. internet
  - C. network
  - D. collaboration

27. Peer-to-peer network is a simple network that connects fewer than \_\_\_\_\_ computers.
- A. 4
  - B. 6
  - C. 8
  - D. 10
28. Which of the following regarding HTML tags is **INCORRECT**?
- A. HTML tags must be in pairs
  - B. HTML tags are not case sensitive
  - C. HTML tags contain HTM elements
  - D. HTML tags are surrounded by curved brackets
29. The following are examples of Web 2.0, **EXCEPT**:
- A. Wikis
  - B. Blogs
  - C. RSS feeds
  - D. Directories
30. Web pages are text files stored on computers called \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Web sites
  - B. Web clients
  - C. Web servers
  - D. Web browsers
31. The following are **NOT** examples of Web 1.0, **EXCEPT**:
- A. Blogs
  - B. Wikipedia
  - C. Social networking
  - D. Britannica Online
32. What is the result of applying an encryption key to a message?
- A. Plaintext
  - B. Cybertext
  - C. Decryption
  - D. Ciphertext

33. \_\_\_\_\_ are computer hobbyists who enjoy pushing computer systems to their limits.
- A. Hackers
  - B. Crackers
  - C. Trojan horses
  - D. Cybergang members
34. Which of the following is **NOT** used to limit access to computer systems?
- A. Firewall
  - B. Password
  - C. Know-and-have authentication
  - D. UPS (uninterruptible power supply)
35. Which of the followings **DO NOT** fall into the category of data?
- A. List of hand-written shopping items
  - B. File containing all photographs of your trip to Japan
  - C. List of all applicants retrieved from the MS Access database
  - D. Stack of forms received from applicants arranged on the table
36. Which of the following contribute the **LEAST** to make information valuable?
- A. Simple
  - B. Timely
  - C. Accurate
  - D. Verifiable
37. The newest type of database that can store multimedia information is known as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ database.
- A. hierarchical
  - B. query-based
  - C. media-enabled
  - D. object-oriented
38. An information system supports \_\_\_\_\_ activities of users.
- A. daily
  - B. short-term
  - C. long-range
  - D. all of the above

39. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a working model of a proposed system.
- A. mockup
  - B. prototype
  - C. adaptation
  - D. feasibility scheme
40. System development should follow all of these general guidelines, **EXCEPT**:
- A. involve the users
  - B. develop standards
  - C. group tasks into phases
  - D. repeat tasks periodically
41. Which of the following is the **CORRECT** sequence of activities in risk management process?
- A. Risk analysis, risk operation, risk technology
  - B. Risk monitoring, risk technology, risk analysis
  - C. Risk planning, risk identification, risk analysis
  - D. Risk identification, risk design, risk implementation
42. Which of the followings is **NOT** involved in project plan structure?
- A. Risk analysis
  - B. Perform maintenance activities
  - C. Monitoring and reporting mechanisms
  - D. Hardware and software resource requirements
43. A risk is a probability that some adverse circumstance will occur, **EXCEPT**:
- A. Staff with the required experience may not be available
  - B. Staff recruitment: project risks affect schedule or resources
  - C. The work breakdown: business risks affect the organisation developing or procuring the software
  - D. The resources available to the project: product risks affect the quality or performance of the software being developed
44. In project plans, there are 3 important factors that have to be taken into account, **EXCEPT**:
- A. Staff recruitment
  - B. The task breakdown
  - C. A schedule for the task
  - D. The resources available to the project



45. E-Business is a broader definition for electronic commerce, which includes \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. buying and selling of goods and services
  - B. conducting electronic transactions within an organization
  - C. collaborating with business partners
  - D. all of the above
46. CAI offers all of the following advantages over workbooks, **EXCEPT**:
- A. creativity
  - B. confidence
  - C. motivation
  - D. individualized learning
47. Which of the following acronym is **NOT** correctly matched?
- A. CAD : Computer-aided design
  - B. PDS : Public domain software
  - C. CAM : Computer-aided machine
  - D. CAI : Computer-aided instruction
48. Which of the following activities is **NOT** permitted with a shareware product?
- A. Copy a trial version to give to your friend for examination
  - B. Use the software during the trial period and then delete it
  - C. Keep the software on your computer system beyond the trial expiration date
  - D. Download the software from the Internet and then install it on both your desktop and laptop computers
49. When someone sues for libel, the plaintiff must prove that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the offender has lied
  - B. incorrect information or lies have caused damage
  - C. the information is published in a well-read journal and is completely incorrect
  - D. negative information is maliciously and intently spread for the purpose of offending the plaintiff
50. \_\_\_\_\_ is an applied science devoted to incorporating comfort, efficiency, and safety into the design of items in the workplace.
- A. Epidemics
  - B. Ergonomics
  - C. Eurhythmics
  - D. Econometrics



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**TAMADUN ISLAM DAN TAMADUN ASIA**  
(Islamic and Asian Civilization)

**SSX 0012**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 19 April 2010
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 petang – 3.30 petang
Tempat (Place)	: DK 1	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 1 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Haslina Hashim Regina Garai Abdullah		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

**Arahan**  
(Instructions)

1. Bahagian A: Pilih jawapan yang tepat dan tulis jawapan anda di dalam ruangan yang disediakan.  
Bahagian B: Jawab SEMUA soalan di dalam ruangan yang disediakan.
2. Anda boleh menjawab dalam BAHASA MALAYSIA atau BAHASA INGGERIS.

**Bahagian A**

1. Istilah Melayu merujuk kepada perkara berikut KECUALI
  - A. ras.
  - B. kebudayaan.
  - C. bahasa.
  - D. tulisan.
  
2. Di dalam Perkara 160 Perlembagaan Malaysia, orang Melayu ditakrifkan sebagai:
  - i. Berbahasa Melayu
  - ii. Mengamalkan adat istiadat Melayu
  - iii. Beragama Islam
  - iv. Berasal dari Malaysia
  - A. i, iii dan iv sahaja
  - B. i dan ii sahaja
  - C. ii, iii dan iv sahaja
  - D. i, ii dan iii sahaja
  
3. Berikut adalah empayar yang penting di alam Melayu sebelum kedatangan Islam, KECUALI
  - A. Melaka.
  - B. Funan.
  - C. Majapahit.
  - D. Srivijaya.
  
4. Pandangan semesta masyarakat Melayu mengalami evolusi dan pengaruh berikut KECUALI
  - A. Hindu/Buddha.
  - B. Kristian.
  - C. Animisme.
  - D. Islam.
  
5. Berikut adalah DUA saluran kemasukan ajaran Islam ke alam Melayu:
  - i. Melalui perdagangan laut dari Eropah
  - ii. Melalui perdagangan dari Arab dan Parsi
  - iii. Melalui Laluan Sutera China dan ke Asia Tenggara
  - iv. Melalui perdagangan laut dari Afrika
  - A. i dan ii sahaja
  - B. ii dan iii sahaja
  - C. i dan iv sahaja
  - D. ii dan iv sahaja

6. Berikut adalah prinsip utama dalam agama Hindu KECUALI
  - A. kewujudan Tuhan yang tunggal.
  - B. penderitaan adalah universal.
  - C. perpaduan melalui percintaan.
  - D. pengetahuan tentang mantera yang suci.
  
7. Bahasa Dravida merangkumi bahasa-bahasa di bawah KECUALI
  - A. Telugu.
  - B. Malayalam.
  - C. Kannada.
  - D. Tamil Nadu.
  
8. Konsep Zhong Hua merujuk kepada
  - A. Negara Tengah.
  - B. wilayah jajahan pemerintahan bangsa Han.
  - C. semangat “mengkeluargakan” unit kecil kenegaraan.
  - D. asas kepada system kekeluargaan masyarakat Cina.
  
9. Kenyataan mengenai Kitab Veda di bawah adalah benar KECUALI
  - A. Kitab Veda ditulis dalam bahasa Dravida dan bahasa Sanskrit.
  - B. Kitab Veda mencerminkan aspek pemikiran masyarakat Indo-Aryan.
  - C. Yajur dan Rig adalah dua contoh Kitab Veda yang digunakan di India.
  - D. Kitab Veda mengandungi antologi, mazmur dan pujian kepada Dewa-Dewi.
  
10. Semasa zaman pemerintahan Raja Asoka, dua mahzab utama agama Buddha adalah
  - A. Hinayana dan Theravada.
  - B. Hinayama dan Hinayana.
  - C. Hinayana dan Mahayana.
  - D. Hinayama dan Dhamma.
  
11. Kenyataan-kenyataan berikut adalah salah KECUALI
  - A. Daoisme diasaskan oleh Laozi dan Mo Zi.
  - B. Daoisme menekankan konsep pemerintahan berdasarkan kebajikan.
  - C. Ajaran Moisme menekankan pemerintahan berdasarkan tabii.
  - D. Moisme mementingkan aspek kasih sayang sejagat.
  
12. Konsep-konsep berikut adalah konsep utama dalam pandangan semesta dalam Tamadun Cina KECUALI
  - A. Konsep Taiji.
  - B. Konsep Yijing.
  - C. Konsep Wuxing.
  - D. Konsep Yin dan Yang.

13. Kenyataan manakah di antara berikut yang SALAH berkenaan perkembangan agama Islam dalam Tamadun India?
- A. Islam memperkenalkan sistem kemasyarakatan tanpa kasta.
  - B. Islam telah menyatukan pemerintahan di bawah satu kesultanan.
  - C. Islam telah melahirkan satu bahasa baru yakni Bahasa Telugu.
  - D. Islam mempengaruhi segi seni bina Kota Agra dan Qutb-Minar.
14. Tulisan Cina adalah
- A. berdasarkan unsur-unsur makna, bunyi dan bentuk.
  - B. dikenali sebagai Hanyu pada zaman Dinasti Han.
  - C. berasaskan konsep taiji dan hanzi.
  - D. berasal dari wilayah Manchuria.

**Jawapan Bahagian A**

Soalan	Jawapan
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

Soalan	Jawapan
11	
12	
13	
14	

**Bahagian B**

1. Berikan DUA (2) faktor utama yang menyebabkan agama Islam disebarkan dengan mudah di alam Melayu.

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(2 markah)

2. Pada pendapat anda, adakah sistem hierarki masyarakat yang diamalkan oleh Tamadun Melayu menepati ajaran Islam? Jelaskan.

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(2 markah)

3. Tamadun Melayu Islam dikatakan adalah kemuncak kegemilangan tamadun Melayu. Berikan DUA (2) sebab pandangan sedemikian diutarakan.

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(4 markah)

**Pusat Khidmat Maklumat Akademik  
UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK**

4. Pandangan semesta masyarakat Melayu mengalami evolusi mengikut pengaruh agama yang dianuti. Bagaimana evolusi ini memberi kesan kepada masyarakat Melayu?

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(2 markah)

5. Bagaimana ciri-ciri kesusasteraan Melayu berubah sebelum dan selepas kedatangan Islam? Terangkan jawapan anda dengan memberi contoh yang sesuai.

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(2 markah)

6. Terangkan dengan ringkas elemen utama Aliran Fa dalam konteks pemerintahan dalam Tamadun Cina.

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(2 markah)

7. Tamadun India dan Tamadun Cina mengamalkan konsep susun lapis masyarakat. Jelaskan SATU (1) perbezaan utama kedua-dua susun lapis tersebut dengan menggunakan contoh yang sesuai.

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(4 markah)

8. Terangkan SATU (1) sumbangan utama Tamadun Cina kepada Tamadun Dunia bagi setiap bidang yang dinyatakan di bawah.

a. Bidang perubatan

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(2 markah)

b. Bidang kesenian

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(2 markah)

9. Terangkan DUA (2) ciri utama yang ditekankan oleh Epik Ramayana dan Epik Mahabrata tentang kehidupan masyarakat dalam Tamadun India.

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(4 markah)

10. Nyatakan DUA (2) ciri utama masyarakat Indo-Aryan dalam Tamadun India.

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(2 markah)



11. Berikan TIGA (3) bentuk dominasi dunia Barat terhadap negara Asia dan sertakan SATU (1) contoh yang bersesuaian bagi setiap satunya.

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(3 markah)

12. Nyatakan DUA (2) isu pokok yang perlu diketengahkan melalui dialog tamadun.

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(2 markah)



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
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**HUBUNGAN ETNIK**  
*(Ethnic Relations)*

**SSX 0022**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 35	Tarikh (Date)	: 19 April 2010
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 35%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 petang – 3.20 petang
Tempat (Place)	: DK 2 & BS 23	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 1 jam 20 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Prof Madya Dr Gusni Saat		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		
Arahan (Instructions)	: 1. Jawab SEMUA soalan menggunakan pensil 2B pada kertas jawapan OMR yang disediakan.		

1. Nyatakan dua suku etnik yang berasal dari Sabah, Sarawak dan Semenanjung Malaysia,
  - A. Iban, Bajau di Sabah; Dusun dan Melanau di Sarawak; Jawa, Minang di Semenanjung Malaysia
  - B. Bajau, Bisaya di Sabah; Kayan, Orang Ulu di Sarawak; Banjar, Rawa di Semenanjung
  - C. Kayan, Kelabit di Sarawak; Jawa, Toraja di Semenanjung; Rungus, Irranun di Sabah
  - D. Boyan, Kerinchi di Semenanjung, Tidung, Orang Ulu di Sabah; Melanau, Iban di Sarawak
  
2. Berapa banyak Wilayah yang membentuk Persekutuan Malaysia pada masa ini,
  - A. satu (1) sahaja
  - B. dua (2) sahaja
  - C. empat belas (14) sahaja
  - D. tiga (3) sahaja
  
3. Perlembagaan Malaysia adalah kompromi/toleransi antara semua etnik di Malaysia terutamanya Cina, India dan Melayu. Berikut adalah antara bentuk kompromi/toleransi berkenaan KECUALI,
  - i. mengikhtiraf kedudukan orang Melayu sebagai penduduk asal wilayah ini
  - ii. mengekalkan kedudukan Raja-Raja Melayu sebagai ketua Negara/negeri
  - iii. mengikhtiraf etnik Cina dan India sebagai warganegara Malaysia dengan diberikan hak ke atas politik dan ekonomi
  - iv. tidak mengikhtiraf Orang Asli sebagai setaraf dengan kedudukan orang Melayu seperti diaktakan dalam Perlembagaan Malaysia
  - A. i
  - B. i dan ii
  - C. ii, iii dan iv
  - D. iv

4. Teori migrasi yang menyatakan bahawa ras Melayu yang mendiami Alam Melayu adalah berasal dari Wilayah Yunan Selatan Cina, telah ditolak kerana,
- A. 'Melayu' sebagai etnik terbentuk daripada pelbagai suku etnik yang berlainan tempat tinggal dan budaya yang pelbagai
  - B. kumpulan etnik Melayu bukanlah kaum migran daripada Wilayah China
  - C. bukti arkeologi menolak teori migrasi kerana mendapati etnik Melayu telah wujud 35 ribu tahun berbanding andaian teori migrasi yang mengatakan etnik Melayu telah berhijrah ke Wilayah ini sejak 5 ribu tahun dahulu
  - D. etnik Melayu sama seperti etnik Cina dan India iaitu mereka adalah berasal dari kaum pendatang di Malaysia (Alam Melayu) bezanya hanya etnik Melayu telah berada lebih dahulu
5. Tidak semua konsep Hak Asasi Manusia Pertubuhan Bangsa-Bangsa Bersatu (PBB) boleh menjadi asas perpaduan etnik di Malaysia kerana\_\_\_\_\_.
- i. asas pembentukan negara Malaysia adalah sistem sosial/masyarakat pribumi dan sistem sosial/masyarakat kolonial
  - ii. unsur-unsur toleransi pelbagai etnik dalam Perlembagaan Malaysia yang berasaskan sejarah telah menjadi undang-undang yang perlu dipatuhi bersama
  - iii. Unsur-unsur toleransi dalam Perlembagaan Malaysia tidak setara untuk semua etnik
  - iv. Perlembagaan Malaysia adalah selari dengan prinsip konsep Hak Asasi Manusia Pertubuhan Bangsa-Bangsa (PBB)
- A. i dan iv
  - B. ii dan iii
  - C. i dan iv
  - D. i, ii dan iii
6. Pilih pernyataan yang BENAR bahawa Pemerintahan di Malaysia adalah berasaskan perkongsian kuasa oleh etnik Melayu, Cina dan India.
- A. jawatan dalam pemerintahan diberikan berdasarkan meritokrasi
  - B. jawatan dalam pemerintahan diagihkan mengikut etnik berdasarkan kuota
  - C. jawatan Timbalan Perdana Menteri digilirkan mengikut etnik
  - D. jawatan Datuk Bandar dipilih secara langsung menerusi pemilihan umum

7. Hal yang dianggap sebagai **kontrak sosial** di Malaysia adalah

- i. terma-terma perlembagaan yang boleh ditafsirkan secara bebas
- ii. terma-terma dalam perlembagaan yang mesti dihormati dan dipatuhi
- iii. terma-terma dalam Perlembagaan Malaysia yang menjadi undang-undang tertinggi
- iv. persetujuan yang telah dicapai oleh semua etnik dan termaktub dalam Perlembagaan Malaysia

- A. i dan iii
- B. ii dan iv
- C. i, ii dan iii
- D. ii, iii dan iv

8. Ketuanan Melayu adalah satu tafsiran orang Melayu di Malaysia tentang kedudukan mereka dalam sistem sosial dan ia adalah berdasarkan,

- i. sejarah kewujudan sebagai penduduk asal dari wilayah yang membentuk Malaysia
- ii. jawatan Perdana Menteri dan Timbalannya, yang dipegang oleh orang Melayu
- iii. jawatan pentadbiran yang mereka kuasai
- iv. status sosial yang diberikan oleh Perlembagaan seperti Fasal 153

- A. i dan iii
- B. i, ii dan iii
- C. i dan ii
- D. i dan iv

9. Berikut adalah hal-hal yang dianggap sebagai **sempadan** etnik di Malaysia,

- i. agama
- ii. bahasa
- iii. perkahwinan
- iv. ekonomi

- A. i dan iv
- B. ii dan iii
- C. i, ii dan iii
- D. i dan ii

10. Berikut adalah perkara yang menjadi **asas** kepada hubungan etnik di Malaysia,
- A. perkongsian kuasa
  - B. Rukun Negara
  - C. undang-undang civil
  - D. undang-undang tertinggi Negara
11. Isu penggunaan perkataan Allah, isu laungan Azan dan merobohkan kuil Hindu yang timbul sejak kebelakangan ini di Malaysia adalah antara masalah hubungan etnik yang berpunca daripada konflik,
- A. sempadan etnik
  - B. faktor hubungan etnik
  - C. asas hubungan
  - D. lintas etnik
12. Demi menjamin hubungan etnik yang harmoni di Malaysia, maka warganya perlulah menghormati kedaulatan\_\_\_\_\_.
- i. sempadan etnik
  - ii. saling menghormati etnik
  - iii. asas hubungan etnik
  - iv. menghargai usaha pemimpin politik
- A. i dan iii
  - B. i, ii dan iii
  - C. i, ii dan iv
  - D. i dan iii dan iv
13. Melayu sebagai satu etnik/ras adalah merujuk kepada,
- i. satu etnik yang homogenous
  - ii. satu kumpulan etnik
  - iii. pelbagai suku etnik yang heteriogenous
  - iv. beberapa suku etnik yang berkongsi wilayah
- A. i dan ii
  - B. i, ii dan iv
  - C. ii, iii dan iv
  - D. iii dan iv

14. Parti-parti politik yang memerintah seperti UMNO, MIC, MCA, PBB, UPKO adalah bukti pendekatan integrasi etnik di Malaysia berdasarkan\_\_\_\_\_.

- i. etnik
- ii. plural
- iii. suku etnik
- iv. perkongsian kuasa politik

- A. i dan ii
- B. i, ii dan iii
- C. ii dan iv
- D. i dan iii

15. Kedudukan orang Melayu yang digariskan dalam fasal 153 Perlembagaan Malaysia adalah,

- i. tidak boleh diubah/pindah.
- ii. hanya boleh dipindah/ubah oleh orang Melayu.
- iii. hanya boleh dipindah/ubah selepas 50 tahun pembentukannya.
- iv. boleh dipindah jika mendapat persetujuan  $\frac{3}{4}$  daripada ahli parlimen

- A. i dan ii
- B. i, ii dan iii
- C. iv dan ii
- D. iv

16. Kedudukan bumiputera Sabah dan Sarawak

- i. tidak boleh diubah/pindah.
- ii. hanya boleh dipindah/ubah oleh orang Melayu.
- iii. hanya boleh dipindah/ubah selepas 25 tahun pembentukannya.
- iv. boleh dipindah jika mendapat persetujuan Dewan Undangan Negeri dan Yang Dipertua Negeri.

- A. i dan ii
- B. i, ii dan iv
- C. ii dan iv
- D. iv

17. Model perpaduan etnik yang dipraktikkan di Malaysia sekarang adalah,

- i. akomodasi
- ii. integrasi
- iii. diskriminasi
- iv. adaptasi

- A. i, ii dan iv
- B. i dan ii
- C. i, ii dan iv
- D. ii dan iv

18. Etnik Melayu, India dan Cina di Malaysia adalah bersifat,

- A. homogenous
- B. heteronogenous
- C. seragam
- D. pelbagai etnik

19. Berasaskan Perlembagaan Malaysia, jawatan Perdana Menteri,

- A. mestilah dari orang Melayu
- B. tidak semestinya Orang Melayu
- C. boleh dari bukan Melayu tetapi mestilah mendapat persetujuan orang Melayu
- D. seorang ahli Dewan Rakyat yang mendapat persetujuan terbanyak di Parlimen

20. Hubungan etnik pada era kolonial adalah bersifat, KECUALI,

- A. perkauman
- B. berasaskan garis ekonomi dan tempat tinggal
- C. dualisme politik dan ekonomi iaitu di samping mengekalkan ekonomi dan politik tradisional, sistem ekonomi bebas ala-kolonial juga diamalkan
- D. mengekalkan kuasa mutlak Raja-Raja Melayu



21. Hubungan etnik Melayu dan Cina menjelang kemerdekaan Negara Persekutuan Tanah Melayu 1957 lebih bercorak,
- A. perkauman kerana masing-masing pihak mahu mempertahankan haknya dalam Negara yang akan mereka diami seperti Cina mahu Bahasa Cina menjadi bahasa Kebangsaan dan Melayu mahu Bahasa Melayu menjadi Bahasa Rasmi Negara
  - B. toleransi kaum kerana semua etnik saling memahami sejarah kewujudan masing-masing di Tanah Melayu
  - C. tidak menentu kerana pihak Kolonial Inggeris tidak mahu memberikan kemerdekaan kepada Tanah Melayu
  - D. menemui jalan buntu kerana etnik Melayu, Cina dan India masing-masing tidak bertolak ansur dalam hal-hal perpaduan
22. Hubungan etnik di Malaysia era Merdeka dan sebelum 1971, adalah kurang stabil oleh kerana adanya masalah,
- A. ketidak seimbangan kuasa politik antara Melayu, Cina dan India
  - B. pemilikan dan agihan kekayaan ekonomi yang tidak setara antara etnik
  - C. pengaruh Parti Komunis Malaya masih menjadi ancaman kepada keselamatan Negara
  - D. Singapura telah disingkirkan dari Persekutuan Malaysia
23. Masalah hubungan etnik semasa Pembentukan Persekutuan Malaysia tahun 1963 adalah seperti berikut, KECUALI,
- A. bilangan etnik bukan Melayu boleh jadi mengatasi bilangan etnik Melayu
  - B. kedudukan Sabah dan Sarawak dalam Persekutuan Malaysia dapat meningkatkan bilangan orang Melayu/bumiputera
  - C. pengabungan Negara Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dengan Singapura adalah perlu bagi melemahkan kuasa Parti Komunis Malaya
  - D. masyarakat pribumi Sabah dan Sarawak menerima Melayu sebagai identiti mereka
24. Terdapat tentangan yang hebat dalam kalangan suku etnik/etnik di Sabah dan Sarawak terhadap hasrat membawa masuk dua negeri ini ke dalam Persekutuan Malaysia, kerana mereka
- A. mahu menyertai Indonesia
  - B. bimbang akan pengaruh Parti Komunis Malaya
  - C. takut akan didominasi oleh penduduk dari Semenanjung Tanah Malaya
  - D. mahu terus kekal sebagai Wilayah Brunei

25. Agihan ekonomi yang seimbang antara etnik merupakan kunci utama perpaduan etnik di Malaysia tetapi hal ini sukar dicapai kerana,
- A. etnik Cina telah menguasai ekonomi terlebih dahulu
  - B. kumpulan etnik Melayu kebanyakannya bekerja di sektor ekonomi yang mundur seperti pertanian dan nelayan
  - C. tidak seperti agihan kuasa politik yang telah dicapai dengan agak mudah, formula yang sama tidak boleh dipakai kepada agihan ekonomi kerana Malaysia mengamalkan ekonomi kapitalisme bebas
  - D. orang Melayu dan bumiputera tidak suka berniaga
26. Kenapa Perlembagaan Malaysia tidak menjadikan Islam sebagai agama Rasmi bagi Sabah dan Sarawak,
- A. Malaysia mengamalkan kebebasan beragama dalam kalangan rakyatnya yang berbagai etnik
  - B. ia adalah antara syarat yang dituntut oleh Sabah dan Sarawak untuk menyertai Persekutuan Malaysia
  - C. Sabah dan Sarawak tidak mempunyai Sultan/Raja yang beragama Islam
  - D. penduduk Sabah dan Sarawak terdiri daripada berbagai suku etnik yang berlainan agama
27. Berikut adalah bentuk-bentuk ancaman globalisasi terhadap hubungan etnik yang sedia harmoni di Malaysia KECUALI,
- A. pihak dari luar boleh menyalurkan maklumat hasutan perkauman tanpa dapat dikawal oleh pihak Pemerintah Malaysia
  - B. ia cenderung untuk melebarkan jurang perbezaan sosial antara etnik
  - C. ia mempercepatkan komunikasi antara etnik
  - D. anasir jahat dari dalam negara boleh menggunakan teknologi maklumat secara cekap bagi menimbulkan konflik dan perpecahan antara etnik
28. Malaysia menggunakan pendekatan etnik bagi mencapai perpaduan nasional. Semua contoh berikut BUKAN pendekatan etnik yang dimaksudkan KECUALI,
- A. menggunakan bahasa Melayu sebagai bahasa penghantar pendidikan menengah
  - B. melaksanakan pendidikan rendah menggunakan bahasa Ibunda etnik
  - C. Islam sebagai agama rasmi bagi Persekutuan Malaysia
  - D. wanita yang bekerja memakai baju kurung setiap hari Jumaat

29. Berikut adalah langkah bagi membentuk perpaduan nasional di Malaysia,

- i. menghapuskan jurang berbezaan ekonomi antara kaum
- ii. memperbanyakkan bilangan jutawan
- iii. mewujudkan Dasar Pendidikan Kebangsaan
- iv. menggunakan dasar meritokrasi dalam bidang ekonomi dan pendidikan
- v. dasar Program Latihan Khidmat Negara (PLKN)

- A. i dan ii
- B. i, ii dan iii
- C. i, iii, iv
- D. i,iii dan v

30. Perpaduan etnik di Sabah lebih tinggi kerana,

- i. jawatan Ketua Menteri terbukti boleh dipegang oleh semua etnik seperti Cina dan suku bumiputera
- ii. adanya keturunan Sino-Dusun/Kadazan
- iii. kekayaan negeri yang tertumpu ditangan etnik tertentu sahaja
- iv. pengucapan bahasa Melayu yang seragam oleh semua etnik/suku etnik
- v. pergaulan yang tidak memperdulikan sempadan etnik/suku etnik

- A. i dan iii
- B. i,ii,iii dan iv
- C. iii, iv dan v
- D. i, ii, iv

31. Malaysia merupakan sebuah negara yang unik di dunia kerana,

- i. warganegaranya terdiri daripada tiga etnik yang berlainan negara asalnya
- ii. mengamalkan kebebasan beragama
- iii. mengamalkan sistem pemerintahan Persekutuan dan Raja Berperlembagaan
- iv. perkongsian kuasa memerintah oleh semua etnik
- v. hidup rukun damai tanpa pergaduhan kaum

- A. i dan ii
- B. i,ii dan iii
- C. iv dan v
- D. i,ii dan v

32. Sejak kebelakangan ini semakin banyak isu yang menyentuh sensitiviti etnik ditimbulkan, antaranya ialah,
- A. ketidak samaan ekonomi dan pendidikan
  - B. kedudukan Melayu dan bumiputera seperti termaktub dalam perlembagaan, sebagai satu bentuk diskriminasi etnik yang perlu dihapuskan
  - C. Malaysia tidak boleh dijadikan Negara Islam
  - D. keadilan perlu ditegakkan tanpa mengira batas etnik dan agama
33. Kenyataan berikut semuanya mengenai asas perpaduan etnik di Malaysia KECUALI,
- A. hormat dan patuh kepada Perlembagaan Malaysia
  - B. hormat dan patuh kepada kedudukan Raja-Raja Melayu
  - C. tidak boleh mempertikaikan keputusan mahkamah mengenai sesuatu perbicaraan kes
  - D. keadilan sosial
34. Berikut adalah sub-etnik dalam etnik Melayu, Cina dan India,
- i. Melanau dan Tausug dalam etnik Melayu
  - ii. Chetty dan Rungus dalam etnik India
  - iii. Champa dan Hokkein dalam etnik Cina
  - iv. Manderin dan Hakka dalam etnik Cina
  - v. Urdu dan Tamil dalam etnik Indi
- A. i dan ii
  - B. i,ii dan iii
  - C. i,ii,iii dan v
  - D. i,iv dan v
35. Semua pernyataan berikut, adalah isu-isu semasa tentang hubungan etnik di Malaysia KECUALI,
- A. konflik yang berpunca dari pertembungan sempadan etnik seperti agama dan bahasa
  - B. konflik yang berpunca dari faktor hubungan etnik seperti jawatan dalam perkhidmatan awam dan ketidak seimbangan pemilikan ekuiti ekonomi
  - C. konflik yang timbul dari asas hubungan etnik seperti pelanggaran terhadap akta-akta tertentu dalam Perlembagaan Malaysia
  - D. konflik yang terjadi akibat ketidak samaan sosial seperti kemiskinan, jenayah dan kurang



# **SENARAI KURSUS FAKULTI**

KURSUS FAKULTI / FACULTY COURSES			
BIL / NOS	KOD / CODE	NAMA KURSUS / COURSES NAME	NAMA PENSYARAH / PENYELARAS LECTURERS / COORDINATORS NAME
1	SSF1013/	Pengenalan Sains Sosial <i>Introduction to Social Science</i>	Dr Ann Lucille Appleton
2	SSF1023	Psikologi Kontemporari <i>Psychology Contemporary</i>	
3	SSF1033/	Pengenalan Sejarah Sosial Malaysia <i>Introduction to Malaysian Social History</i>	Prof Madya Datu Sanib b. Said
4	SSF1044	Pengantar Antropologi dan Sosiologi <i>Introduction to Anthropology and Sociology</i>	
5	SSF1053	Pengenalan Sains Politik <i>Introduction to Political Science</i>	Dr Mohd Faisal Syam b. Abdol Hazis
6	SSF1063	Komunikasi dan Masyarakat <i>Communication and Society</i>	
7	SSF1074 /	Ekonomi Moden <i>Modern Economics</i>	Dr Wong Swee Kiong
8	SSF1083 / SSF2043	Gender, Etnisiti dan Kelas <i>Gender, Ethnicity and Class</i>	
9	SSF1093 ✓	Statistik Untuk Sains Sosial <i>Statistics for Social Sciences</i>	Prof Madya Dr Abdul Mutalip b. Abdullah
10	SSF2014 ✓	Kaedah Penyelidikan Sains Sosial <i>Research Methods in Social Sciences</i>	
11	SSF2034 ✓	Teori Sosial <i>Social Theory</i>	Prof Datuk Dr Abdul Rashid b. Abdullah
12	SSF2063 ✓	Pendekatan Penelitian Sosial <i>Approaches to Social Inquiry</i>	



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**Pengenalan Sains Sosial**  
(Introduction to Social Sciences)

**SSF 1013**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 50	Tarikh (Date)	: 28 April 2010
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 30%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.30 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: Dewan UNIMAS	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr Ann Appleton		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Section A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS. Section B: Choose and answer TWO questions only.</li><li>2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.</li><li>3. Write your answers in ENGLISH only.</li></ol>
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**Section A**

1. Choose and briefly define FIVE (5) of the following concepts.
  - a. Taboo
  - b. Urbanization
  - c. Folk culture
  - d. Gender deviance
  - e. Autocracy
  - f. Secondary socialization
  - g. Patriarchy
  - h. Ethnocentrism

(10 marks)
2. Name FOUR (4) persons who have been influential in the history of the social sciences.

(2 marks)
3. Social change can be a result of collective action. Which social institution is capable of bringing about rapid social change through collective action and how is this achieved? Give an example.

(5 marks)
3. List FIVE (5) aspects commonly considered to be characteristic of a democracy.

(5 marks)
4. Briefly describe ONE (1) significant development in the course of human history that contributed to an increased rate of social change. What were the consequences of this development?

(5 marks)
5. Name THREE (3) research methods commonly used by social scientists.

(3 marks)



**Section B**

1. The family exists in some form in all societies, past and present. Discuss THREE (3) functions that the family performs that have made it such a lasting and important social institution. Illustrate your answer with examples.  
(10 marks)
2. Define social mobility and discuss the different forms of social mobility that are possible in an open society. Give examples to illustrate your answer.  
(10 marks)
3. The “social” or “human element” in social science creates particular challenges for social science research. Describe some of these challenges and how they affect the nature of social science research.  
(10 marks)
4. Social problems are social in the sense that they capture public attention. Discuss some of the influential factors that decide when an issue becomes recognized as a social problem.  
(10 marks)



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**PSIKOLOGI KONTEMPORARI**  
(Contemporary Psychology)

**SSF 1023**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 27 April 2010
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.00 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: Dewan UNIMAS	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Elena Gregoria Chai		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Choose and answer FOUR questions only.</li><li>2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.</li><li>3. Write your answers either in English or Malay.</li><li>4. Dictionary is provided.</li></ol>
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1. Describe the process of classical conditioning by identifying and explaining all the relevant stimuli and responses.  
(10 marks)
2. Discuss the various types of long term memory.  
(10 marks)
3. Describe Kohlberg's three levels of moral reasoning.  
(10 marks)
4. The presence of others sometimes improves performance and at other times, diminishes the quality of performance. Explain this phenomenon by using social facilitation theory (Zajonc 1980).  
(10 marks)
5. Explain why having more people around can inhibit emergency intervention.  
(10 marks)



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**Pengenalan Sejarah Sosial Malaysia**  
(Introduction to Malaysian Social History)

**SSF 1033**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 80	Tarikh (Date)	: 27 April 2010
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 petang – 4.30 petang
Tempat (Place)	: Dewan UNIMAS	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Prof Madya Datu Hj. Sanib bin Hj. Said		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

- |                          |   |  |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| Arahan<br>(Instructions) | : | <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Section A: COMPULSORY question.<br/>Section B: Choose and answer THREE questions only.</li><li>2. Write your answers in MALAY only.</li></ol> |
|--------------------------|---|--|

### **Bahagian A**

1. Bincangkan pendapat Stephen Oppenheimer (2010) tentang pengorangan Kepulauan Melayu seperti yang terdapat dalam *The Journey of Mankind*.  
(20 markah)

### **Bahagian B**

1. “Mungkin tidak pernah wujud sebuah ekonomi-dunia-terbilang di Hindia Timur sehinggalah kemunculan Melaka, dari tahun 1403, semasa bandar itu didirikan, atau pada tahun 1409, ketika bandar itu mulai membuat impak, hingga ditawan oleh Alfonso de Albuquerque pada 10 Ogos 1511.” (Fernand Braudel, 199, hal. 524.)

Bincangkan TIGA (3) syarat Braudel yang melayakkan Melaka menjadi ekonomi-dunia-terhebat pada abad ke-16.

(20 markah)

2. Galurkan bagaimana Singapura dirampas oleh Britain daripada Empayar Melaka-Johor-Riau pada tahun 1819.

(20 markah )

3. Bincang bagaimanakah negeri Sarawak dibentuk oleh Dinasti Brooke dari tahun 1841 hingga 1905.

(20 markah)

4. Analisis faktor sejarah dalam `pembentukan Persekutuan Malaysia pada tahun 1963.

(20 markah)

5. Definisikan negara-bangsa (*nation-state*). Huraikan TIGA (3) fasal dalam Perlembagaan Malaysia yang menjurus kepada pembinaan negara-bangsa.

(20 markah)



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(*Faculty of Social Sciences*)

**PENGANTAR ANTROPOLOGI DAN SOSIOLOGI**  
(*Introduction to Anthropology and Sociology*)

**SSF 1044**

Peperiksaan ( <i>Examination</i> )	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah ( <i>Total Marks</i> )	: 40	Tarikh ( <i>Date</i> )	: 23 April 2010
Wajaran ( <i>Weightage</i> )	: 40%	Masa ( <i>Time</i> )	: 2.30 petang – 4.30 petang
Tempat ( <i>Place</i> )	: Dewan UNIMAS	Jangka masa ( <i>Duration</i> )	: 2 jam
Pensyarah ( <i>Lecturer</i> )	: Dr Zamri Hassan		
No. Matrik Pelajar ( <i>Student Matric No.</i> )	:		

- Arahan  
(*Instructions*)
1. Bahagian A: WAJIB  
Bahagian B: Pilih dan jawab DUA soalan sahaja.
  2. Tulis jawapan anda di dalam kertas jawapan yang disediakan.
  3. Anda boleh menjawab di dalam BAHASA MALAYSIA atau BAHASA INGERIS.

**Bahagian A**

1. Andaikan anda diminta untuk membuat kajian mengenai kehidupan harian satu puak yang masih mengamalkan tradisi perburuan dan pengumpulan makanan (*hunting and gathering*) di kalangan mereka.
  - a. Berdasarkan keperluan kajian tersebut, apakah kaedah penyelidikan yang sesuai digunakan bagi mengkaji kumpulan tersebut? Jelaskan.  
(10 markah)
  - b. Jelaskan juga kelebihan dan kelemahan setiap kaedah yang anda pilih.  
(10 markah)

**Bahagian B**

1. Jelaskan faktor-faktor yang menyebabkan kemiskinan berdasarkan teori konflik.  
(10 markah)
2. “Kini ada wanita yang ingin berdiri sama tinggi dengan lelaki, lebih daripada itu, ada yang mahu berdiri lebih tinggi daripada lelaki”. Huraikan pernyataan tersebut dari perspektif *gender*.  
(10 markah)
3.
  - a. Apakah perbezaan antara rasisme (*racism*) dan etnosentrisme (*ethnocentrism*)?  
(5 markah)
  - b. Apakah faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi kewujudan rasisme dan etnosentrisme?  
(5 markah)
4.
  - a. Apakah hubungan antara ketidakseimbangan sosial (*social inequality*) dan susunlapis masyarakat?  
(5 markah)
  - b. Huraikan sistem kelas (*class*) sebagai satu bentuk susunlapis masyarakat dan kedudukan pergerakan sosial (*social mobility*) dalam sistem tersebut.  
(5 markah)
5.
  - a. Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan perubahan sosial (*social change*)?  
(4 markah)
  - b. Apakah faktor-faktor yang menyebabkan berlakunya perubahan sosial?  
(6 markah)



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**Pengenalan Sains Politik**  
(Introduction to Political Science)

**SSF 1053**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah (Total Marks)	: 60	Tarikh (Date)	: 29 April 2010
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 30%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 petang – 4.00 petang
Tempat (Place)	: Dewan UNIMAS	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr Mohd Faisal Syam Abdol Hazis		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Choose and answer FOUR questions only.</li><li>2. Write your answer in the answer booklet provided.</li><li>3. Write your answer either in MALAY or ENGLISH.</li></ol>
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1. Bincangkan perbezaan antara sistem pemerintahan autoritarian dan totalitarian.  
(15 markah)
2. Jelaskan LIMA (5) prinsip dalam menggubal perlembagaan.  
(15 markah)
3. Bincangkan bentuk sistem pilihan raya yang memberi paling banyak kelebihan kepada parti politik berskala kecil.  
(15 markah)
4. Terangkan LIMA (5) fungsi utama parti politik.  
(15 markah)
5. Bincangkan LIMA (5) faktor yang mampu menyumbang kepada kekuatan sesebuah negara dalam pentas antarabangsa.  
(15 markah)



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
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**KOMUNIKASI DAN MASYARAKAT**  
(Communication and Society)

**SSF 1063**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 30	Tarikh (Date)	: 24 April 2010
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 30%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 petang/ 4.00 petang
Tempat (Place)	: Dewan UNIMAS	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dayang Asmah bt. Awang Hamdan		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan  
(Instructions)

1. Section A: Answer ALL questions.  
Section B: Choose and answer ONE question only.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

**Section A**

1. Briefly explain TWO (2) ways to refer to 'new media' as proposed by Lister et al. (2003).  
(6 marks)
2. Explain TWO (2) main traits of parallel between political economic imperialism and intellectual imperialism.  
(6 marks)
3. Describe the impacts of the following communication technologies on social change in a global environment.
  - a. Satellite technology  
(3 marks)
  - b. Internet communication  
(3 marks)
4. What is media literacy?  
(2 marks)

**Section B**

1. Describe ONE (1) Act that restricts media freedom in Malaysia. Discuss the implications of the Act in Malaysia.  
(10 marks)
2. Explain TWO (2) definitions of 'Information Society' as proposed by Webster (in Lievrouw & Livingstone 2006) by providing examples for each.  
(10 marks)
3. Based on McKenzie (2006), explain TWO (2) of the criticisms of globalization by providing examples for each.  
(10 marks)



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK  
94300 Kota Samarahan  
Sarawak

**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**EKONOMI MODEN**  
(Modern Economics)

**SSF 1074**

Peperiksaan : Akhir Semester : 2, Sesi 2009/2010  
(Examination)

Jumlah Markah : 50 Tarikh : 26 April 2010  
(Total Mark) (Date)

Wajaran : 40% Masa : 9.00 pagi – 11.00 pagi  
(Weightage) (Time)

Tempat : Dewan UNIMAS Jangka masa : 2 jam  
(Place) (Duration)

Pensyarah : Dr Wong Swee Kiong  
(Lecturer)

No. Matrik Pelajar :  
(Student Matric No.)

- Arahan : 1. Answer ALL questions.  
(Instructions)
2. Section A: Choose the CORRECT answer and write down ALL your answers in Box 1 on page 7.  
Section B: Write your answers CLEARLY in the space provided.
3. For Section B, write your answer either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

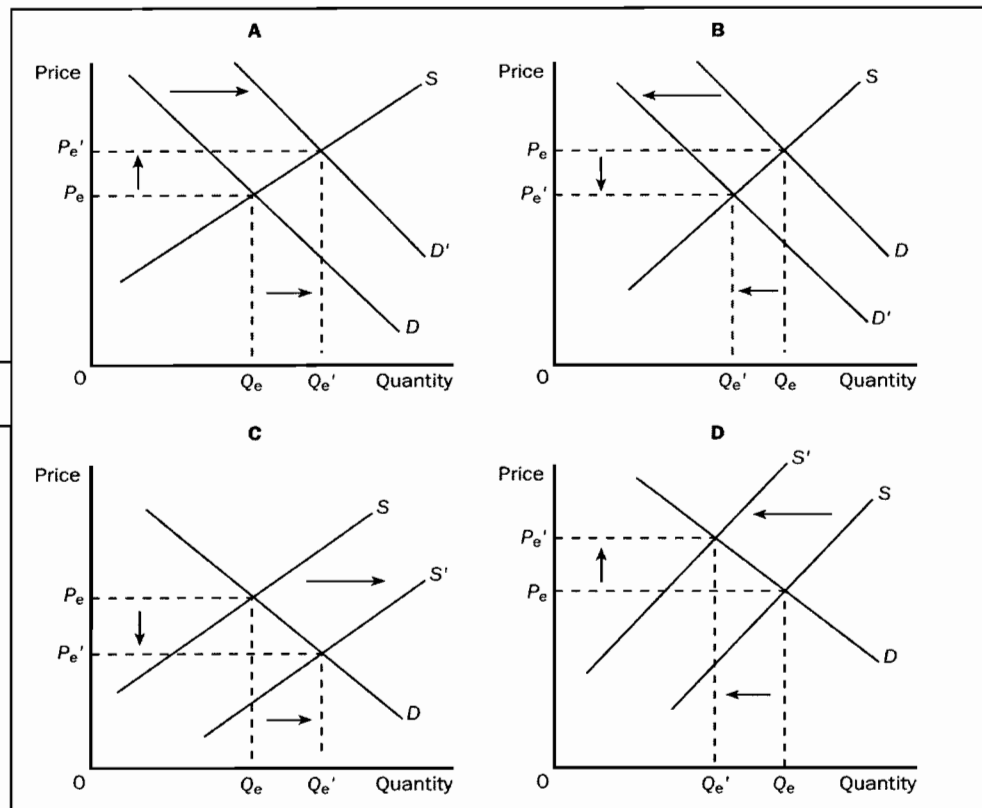
**Section A**

1. Which of the following sets of events would most likely to cause an increase in the price of a new house?
  - A. Higher wages for carpenters, higher wood prices, increase in consumer income, higher apartment rents, increases in population and expectations of higher house prices in the future.
  - B. Lower wages for carpenters, lower wood prices, increases in consumer income, higher apartment rents, increases in population and expectations of higher house prices in the future.
  - C. Lower wages for carpenter, higher wood prices, decreases in consumer income, higher apartment rents, decreases in population and expectations of higher house prices in the future.
  - D. Higher wages for carpenters, lower wood prices, decreases in consumer income, lower apartment rents, decreases in population and expectations of lower house prices in the future.
  
2. Consider airfares on flights between Kuching and Kuala Lumpur. When the airfare is RM250, the quantity demanded of tickets is 2,000 per week. When the airfare is RM280, the quantity demanded of tickets is 1,700 per week. Using the midpoint method,
  - A. the price elasticity of demand is about 1.43 and an increase in the airfare will cause airlines' total revenue to decrease.
  - B. the price elasticity of demand is about 1.43 and an increase in the airfare will cause airlines' total revenue to increase.
  - C. the price elasticity of demand is about 0.70 and an increase in the airfare will cause airlines' total revenue to decrease.
  - D. the price elasticity of demand is about 0.70 and an increase in the airfare will cause airlines' total revenue to increase.
  
3. In the long run,
  - A. inputs that were fixed in the short run remain fixed.
  - B. inputs that were fixed in the short run become variable.
  - C. inputs that were variable in the short run become fixed.
  - D. variable inputs are rarely used.

4. As HSL Sdn Bhd adds workers while keeping the same amount of machinery, some workers may be underutilized because they have little work to do while waiting in line to use the machinery. When this occurs, HSL Sdn Bhd encounters:
- A. economies of scale.
  - B. diseconomies of scale.
  - C. increasing marginal returns.
  - D. diminishing marginal returns.
5. For a large firm that produces and sells automobiles, which of the following costs would be a variable cost?
- A. The RM20 million payment that the firm pays each year for accounting services.
  - B. The cost of the steel that is used in producing automobiles.
  - C. The rent that the firm pays for office space in an area of Kuching-Serian Road.
  - D. All of the above are variable costs.
6. Suppose at the current level of output, price is greater than marginal cost ( $P > MC$ ). The firm in the perfectly competitive market:
- A. is currently maximizing profit since it is charging a price higher than marginal cost.
  - B. could increase profit by lowering the level of output.
  - C. could increase profit by increasing the level of output.
  - D. cannot increase profit without raising price.
7. The efficient scale of the firm is the quantity of output that:
- A. maximizes marginal product.
  - B. maximizes profit.
  - C. minimizes average total cost.
  - D. minimizes average variable cost.

8. Suppose Malaysian government decided to eliminate the fuel subsidy scheme to big car models in Malaysia after 31 April 2010, which of the four graphs in Figure 1 below would likely represent the market for RON95 after 31 April 2010 with ceteris paribus assumption?

Figure 1



9. Which of the following are necessary characteristics of a monopoly?

- i. The firm is the sole seller of its product.
- ii. The firm's product does not have close substitutes.
- iii. The firm generates a large economic profit.
- iv. The firm is located in a small geographic market.

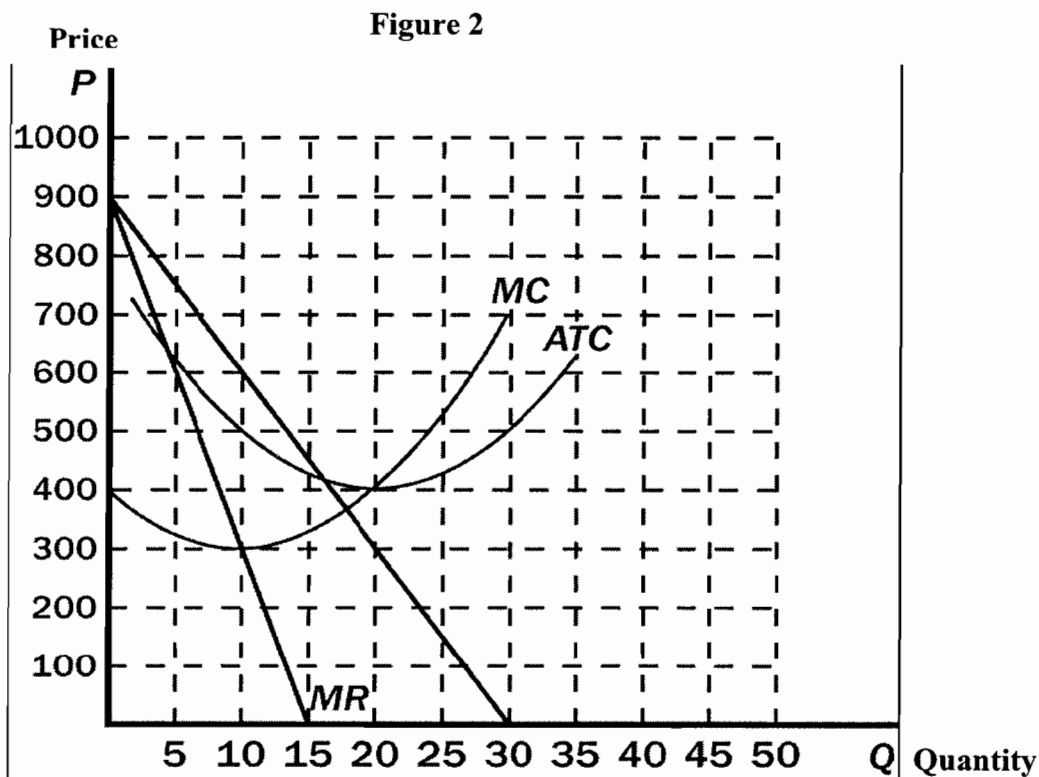
- A. i and ii.
- B. i and iii.
- C. ii and iv.
- D. i, ii, and iii.

10. When firms are said to be price takers, it implies that if a firm raises its price,
- A. buyers will go elsewhere.
  - B. buyers will pay the higher price in the short run.
  - C. competitors will also raise their prices.
  - D. firms in the industry will exercise market power.
11. Customers who purchase a book from My@bookstore are charged 20% more than customers who purchase the same book from the My@bookstore website. This is an example of:
- A. perfect price discrimination.
  - B. price discrimination.
  - C. deadweight loss.
  - D. socially inefficient output.
12. To promote good economic outcomes, policymakers should strive to enact policies that:
- A. enhance productivity.
  - B. enhance individuals' market power.
  - C. result in a rapidly-growing quantity of money.
  - D. All of the above are correct.
13. A profit-maximizing firm in a monopolistically competitive market differs from a firm in a perfectly competitive market because the firm in the monopolistically competitive market:
- A. can eventually earn economic profit.
  - B. has no barriers to entry.
  - C. faces a downward-sloping demand curve for its product.
  - D. faces a horizontal demand curve at the market clearing price.



Please refer to Figure 2 for Question 14 and Question 15.

Figure 2 depicts the cost structure for a firm in a monopolistic competitive market.



14. The firm in Figure 2 is monopolistically competitive. It illustrates:
- the shut-down case.
  - a long-run economic profit.
  - a short-run economic profit.
  - a short-run loss.
15. At the profit-maximizing, or loss-minimizing, output level, the firm in this figure has total costs of approximately:
- RM2,000.
  - RM3,000.
  - RM4,000.
  - RM5,000.

16. A firm in the United Kingdom hires a firm in Malaysia to train its managers. By itself this transaction:
- A. increases Malaysia imports and decreases Malaysia net exports.
  - B. increases Malaysia imports and increases Malaysia net exports.
  - C. increases Malaysia exports and decreases Malaysia net exports.
  - D. increases Malaysia exports and increases Malaysia net exports.
17. If an unemployed person quits looking for work, assuming other things remain the same, then the unemployment rate:
- A. decreases and the labor-force participation rate is unaffected.
  - B. and the labor-force participation rate both decrease.
  - C. is unaffected and the labor-force participation rate decreases.
  - D. and the labor-force participation rate are both unaffected.
18. Money is:
- A. the most liquid asset and a perfect store of value.
  - B. the most liquid asset and an imperfect store of value.
  - C. the least liquid asset and a perfect store of value.
  - D. the least liquid asset and an imperfect store of value.

**Box 1: Answers for Section A**

1		6		11		16	
2		7		12		17	
3		8		13		18	
4		9		14			
5		10		15			

**(9 marks)**

**Section B**

1. Answer the following questions based on Table 1.

Table 1: Labour-hour Requirement to Produce Car and Tractor  
for Japan and the U.S.A.

<u>Country</u>	<u>Labour-hours needed to make one:</u>	
	<u>Car</u>	<u>Tractor</u>
Japan	30	150
United States	50	200

- a. Complete the cells in Table 1a below that shows the opportunity cost of producing one car and one tractor in both Japan and the United States. Show the calculations involved to derive your answers.

(4 marks)

Table 1a: Opportunity Cost to Produce Car and Tractor  
for Japan and the U.S.

Country	Opportunity Cost to Produce One	
	Car	Tractor
Japan		
United States		

- b. In what production does the United States have the absolute advantage?

(1 mark)

\_\_\_\_\_

- c. What should Japan export if Japan and the United States were to specialize and trade based on the principle of comparative advantage?

(1 mark)

\_\_\_\_\_

- d. Suppose both Japan and the United States have 80 labour-hours a month to produce the two goods (cars and tractors), what are the total number of cars and tractors produced by each country respectively in 80 labour-hours? Answer this question by filling in the blanks in Table 1b. Show the calculations involved to derive your answers.

(4 marks)

Table 1b

	Amount produced in 80 hours	
	Cars	Tractors
Japan		
United States		

- e. Measuring Cars on the vertical axis and Tractor on the horizontal axis, draw the production possibilities frontier (PPF) for the United States for 80 labour-hours' production and indicate clearly the slope of the PPF line.

(4 marks)

2. Suppose a small economy produces only burger and fish. In 2009, 20 units of burger are sold at RM5 each, and 8 units of fish are sold at RM50 each. In 2008, the base year, the price of burger was RM10 per unit, and the price of fish was RM75 per unit.

- a. What is the nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2009? Show the calculations.

(4 marks)

- b. What is the real GDP in 2009? Show the calculations.

(4 marks)

- c. Which measure is a better gauge of economic well-being of the nation? Nominal GDP or real GDP? Explain your answer.

(4 marks)

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- d. Discuss briefly if GDP is a perfect measure of a society's happiness or quality of life. Give THREE (3) reasons to justify your answer.

(9 marks)

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3. Define price discrimination. Briefly explain the effects of price discrimination on producer and society respectively.

(6 marks)



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**GENDER, ETNISITI DAN KELAS**  
(Gender, Ethnicity and Class)

**SSF 1083 / SSF 2043**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 60	Tarikh (Date)	: 29 April 2010
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 30%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 petang – 4.00 petang
Tempat (Place)	: Dewan UNIMAS	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Prof Madya Dr Hew Cheng Sim		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Section A: Answer ALL questions Section B: Choose and answer ONE (1) question only.</li><li>2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.</li><li>3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.</li><li>4. Dictionary is provided.</li></ol>
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**Section A**

1. Give TWO (2) reasons why many violent crimes against women go unreported?  
(2 marks)
2. It is said that we 'do' gender everyday and that gender is a performance. Briefly explain what this means.  
(2 marks)
3. Briefly explain the following terms:
  - a. Race
  - b. Ethnicity
  - c. Minority groups(3 marks)
4. Southeast Asia has seen the movement of people in this region for thousands of years. Briefly explain the major differences in society's character between Vietnam/Laos and the coastal trading ports of the Malay Peninsula at that time?  
(3 marks)
5. Briefly explain the following terms:
  - a. Class
  - b. Status
  - c. Party(3 marks)
6. The stratification of modern Malaysian society can be described as a pyramid or a diamond. Choose ONE (1) and give reasons for your answer.  
(3 marks)
7. Use the example of a family to describe the FOUR (4) different types of social mobility.  
(4 marks)

**Section B**

1. The psychological concepts below are used to explain racism. Discuss.
  - a. Stereotypes and scapegoating
  - b. Authoritarian personality

(10 marks)
  
2. Explain the sociological concept of group/social closure used in understanding:
  - a. Racism
  - b. Stratification

(10 marks)
  
3.
  - a. Explain the differences between the melting pot and the salad bowl as models of ethnic relations.
  - b. Explain which model best describes ethnic relations in Malaysia.

(10 marks)

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UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK  
94300 Kota Samarahan  
Sarawak

**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**GENDER, ETNISITI DAN KELAS**  
(Gender, Ethnicity and Class)

**SSF 1083 / SSF 2043**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 60	Tarikh (Date)	: 29 April 2010
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 30%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 petang – 4.00 petang
Tempat (Place)	: Dewan UNIMAS	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Prof Madya Dr Hew Cheng Sim		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

- |                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Arahan<br>(Instructions) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Section A: Answer ALL questions<br/>Section B: Choose and answer ONE (1) question only.</li><li>2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.</li><li>3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.</li><li>4. Dictionary is provided.</li></ol> |
|--------------------------|---|



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK  
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Sarawak

**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**STATISTIK UNTUK SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Statistics for Social Sciences)

**SSF 1093**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 60	Tarikh (Date)	: 24 April 2010
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.30 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: Dewan UNIMAS	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Prof Madya Dr Abdul Mutalip Abdullah		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan  
(Instructions)

1. Choose and answer THREE questions only.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.
4. You are allowed to use the calculator.
5. The statistical table and graph paper will be provided.

**Question 1**

- a. The following data give the amount (in Ringgit) spent on textbooks by 35 UNIMAS students during the 2009-10 academic session.

565	528	270	220	245	368	210	265	350
345	530	705	490	158	320	505	457	487
617	721	635	438	475	702	538	720	460
540	390	560	570	706	430	268	638	

- Prepare a stem-and-leaf display for these data using the last two digits as leaves.  
(2 marks)
- Condense the stem-and-leaf display by grouping the stems as 1-3, 4-5 and 6-7.  
(2 marks)

- b. The following data show the status of 50 students in UNIMAS, where F refers to First Year, S to Second Year, T to Third Year, and E to students who extend beyond the minimum period.

F	S	T	E	F	F	E	F	F	F
S	S	F	S	S	S	E	T	E	F
F	S	E	T	T	S	F	S	E	E
T	E	F	T	T	F	F	T	S	T
E	E	S	E	F	T	S	F	T	T

- Prepare a frequency distribution table.  
(3 marks)
  - Calculate the relative frequencies and percentages for all categories.  
(2 marks)
  - Draw a bar graph for the frequency distribution.  
(3 marks)
- c. The following data give the number of boutiques in 11 states in Malaysia.

44	9	10	13	18	3	29	256	12	38	11
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- Calculate the mean and median for these data  
(2 marks)
- Do these data contain an outlier? If so, drop the outlier and recalculate the mean and median. Which of these two summary measures changes by a larger amount when you drop the outlier?  
(4 marks)

- iii. Which is the better summary measure for these data, the mean or the median? Explain.

(2 marks)

### Question 2

- a. A random sample of 400 social science students from UNIMAS was asked if university students joining uniformed movements for their co-curriculum should be paid. The following table gives a two-way classification of the response.

	Should be paid	Should not be paid
Students in uniformed movement	90	10
Students not in uniformed movement	210	90

- i. Draw a tree diagram for the table above.
- (4 marks)
- ii. If one student is randomly selected from these 400 students, find the probability that this student
- ii.a. is in favor of paying college athletes
  - ii.b. favor paying college athletes given that the student selected is a non-athlete
  - ii.c. is in an athlete and favors paying student athletes
  - ii.d. is a non-athlete or is against paying student athletes
- (4 marks)
- b. In a class of 35 students, 13 are seniors, 9 are third years, 8 are second years and 5 are first years. If one student is selected at random from this class, what is the probability that this student is
- i. a first year?
  - ii. a second year?
- (2 marks)
- c. Despite all efforts by the Quality Control Department, the fabric made at Syarikat Cahaya Hati always contain a few defects. A certain type of fabric made at this Syarikat contains an average of 0.5 defects per 500 yards. Using the *Poisson* probabilities table, find the probability that the number of defects in a given 500-yard piece of this fabric will be:
- i. between 2 to 4
  - ii. more than 3
  - iii. less than 3
- (6 marks)



- d. An office supply company conducted a survey before marketing a new paper shredder designed for home use. In the survey, 80% of the people who used the shredder were satisfied with it. Because of high acceptance rate, the company decided to market the new shredder. Assume that 80% of all people who use it will be satisfied. On a certain day, seven customers bought this shredder.
- Find the mean and standard deviation.
  - Using the *Binomial* probabilities table, find the probability that exactly four of the seven customers will be satisfied.

(4 marks)

**Question 3**

- a. State three characteristics of the normal distribution.
- b. According to data from Malaysian Examination Board, the average weightage of SPM score nationwide in 2008 was 505. Suppose that the SPMs t-scores of all students who took the exam in 2008 were randomly selected with a mean of 505 and a standard deviation of 85. Sara's scored a weightage of 550 on this test. What percentage of the examinees scored higher than Sara?
- c. The management of e-Mart Supermarket wants to adopt a new promotional policy of giving free gift to every customer who spends more than a certain amount of money per visit at this supermarket. Assume that the expenditure after this promotional policy is normally distributed with a mean of RM95 and a standard deviation of RM12. If the management wants to give free gifts to at most 10% of the customers, what should the amount be above which a customer would receive a free gift?
- d. Syarikat Abu Nawas sells computers and computer parts by mail. The company assures its customers that products are mailed as soon as possible after an order is placed with the company. A sample of 25 recent orders showed that the mean time taken to mail products for these orders was 70 hours. Suppose the population standard deviation is 16 hours and the population distribution is normal.
- Find a 95% confidence interval for the mean time taken to mail products for all orders received at the office of this company.
  - Suppose the confidence interval obtained is too wide. How can the width of this interval be reduced?
  - What is the margin of error for (i)?

(3 marks)

(4 marks)

(5 marks)

(5 marks)

(2 marks)

(1 mark)

**Question 4**

- a. A farmer wants to test three brands of weight-gain diets for chicken to determine if the mean weight gain for each of these brands is the same. He selected 15 chickens and randomly put each of them on one of these three brands diet. The following table lists the weights (in kilogram) gained by these chickens after a period of one month.

Brand X	Brand Y	Brand Z
0.8	0.6	1.2
1.3	1.3	0.8
1.7	0.6	0.7
0.9	0.4	1.5
0.6	0.7	0.9

At the 1% significance level, can you conclude that the mean weight gain for all chicken is the same for each of these three diets? Show your calculation.

(10 marks)

- b. The following table lists the number of days a patient is hospitalized and the age of the patient in year 2007 for a sample of 6 patients.

No. of days	1	6	2	4	5	3
Age	15	75	27	3	15	15

Draw a scatter diagram for these data and state if you think there's a positive linear relationship, a negative linear relationship or no linear relationship.

(4 marks)

- c. A population data set produced the following information:

$$N = 460; \Sigma x = 3920; \Sigma y = 2650; \Sigma xy = 26,570; \Sigma x^2 = 48,530 \text{ and } \Sigma y^2 = 39,347$$

Compute the correlation coefficient ( $r$ ) and from the  $r$  value, explain what you understand about the relationship of the two variables.

(6 marks)

**Question 5**

- a. Write the null and alternative hypotheses for each of the following examples. Determine if each is a case of a two-tailed, a left-tailed or a right-tailed test.
- i. The mean time a customer has to wait on the phone to speak to a representative of a mail-order company about unsatisfactory service is more than 12 minutes.

(2 marks)

- ii. The mean amount of money spent by all customers at a supermarket is less than RM 120.  
(2 marks)
- iii. The mean waiting time at the drive-through window at a fast food restaurant during rush hour differs from 10 minutes.  
(2 marks)
- b. The administrative office of the Sarawak General Hospital claims that the mean waiting time for patients to get treatment in its emergency ward is 25 minutes. A random sample of 16 patients who received treatment in the emergency ward of this hospital produced a mean waiting time of 27.5 minutes with a standard deviation of 4.8 minutes.
- i. Which distribution will you use to answer this question, the standard normal distribution or the t-distribution? Explain your answer.  
(2 marks)
- ii. Assume that the waiting time for all patients at this emergency ward have a normal distribution. Using the 1% significance level, test whether the mean waiting time at the emergency ward is different from 25 minutes.  
(5 marks)
- c. The tables below display the result of an Independent Samples *t*-test, performed to measure if there is any difference in the period of involvement in sports activity between two groups of respondents according to their gender.

Group Statistics

	Gender	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	Standard Error Mean
Period of involvement (months)	Male	198	31.92	40.848	2.903
	Female	15	17.13	12.535	3.236

Independent Samples *t*-test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		<i>t</i> -test for Equality of Means					95% Confidence Level of the Difference	
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Diff.	Std. Error Diff.	Lower	Upper
Period of involvement (months)	Equal variances assumed	4.541	0.034	1.394	211	0.165	14.79	10.605	-6.120	35.692
	Equal variances not assumed			3.401	43.583	0.001	14.79	4.348	6.021	23.550

- i. Briefly explain the condition that allows you to use the Independent Samples *t*-test.  
(2 marks)
- ii. State the mean period of involvement for both groups. What is the interval of their differences?  
(2 marks)
- iii. Is there significant difference in the period of involvement between the two groups? Explain your answer with reference to the table.  
(3 marks)



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK  
94300 Kota Samarahan  
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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
*(Faculty of Social Sciences)*

**KAEDAH PENYELIDIKAN SAINS SOSIAL**  
*(Research Methods in Social Sciences)*

**SSF 2014**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 120	Tarikh (Date)	: 26 April 2010
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.30 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: DP A Ex-CAIS	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Prof Dr Dimbab Ngidang Dr John Phoa		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	: 1. Section A: Answer ALL questions. Section B: Answer any TWO questions only.
	2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
	3. Write your answer either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

## Section A

Questions 1 – 8 are based on the statement below.

You are required to conduct a socio-economic survey of Penan, Lun Bawang and Kelabit communities in the Baram district in Miri Division. There are 120 Penan households, 500 Lun Bawang households and 300 Kelabit households residing in the district with a total population of 2,500 residents, who are potential beneficiaries of a proposed mini-electric power project.

1. a. Discuss the statement of the problem. (5 marks)  
b. State TWO (2) specific research objectives. (5 marks)
2. a. Define the population of your study. (4 marks)  
b. State the difference between population of the locality and the population of your study. (2 marks)  
c. Briefly describe TWO (2) approaches in which you can select your sample from the population of study. (4 marks)
3. Using a table of random number provided, you are required to select 10 percent sampling frame from each community that you study.
  - a. What is the sampling technique that you use? (2 marks)
  - b. Give your reason why you use such technique. (4 marks)
  - c. How many random digit numbers do you use for selecting the samples? (2 marks)
  - d. List all the actual random digit numbers of 10 residents from each community. (10 marks)

- e. i. Name two possible survey instruments you can use for data collection.  
(2 marks)
- ii. Of the two survey instruments that you mentioned in question 3 e (i) above, which one is the most suitable instrument for collecting data in your study.  
(4 marks)
- iii. Give TWO (2) main reasons why that particular survey instrument that you have mentioned in 3 e (ii) is more suitable than the other.  
(2 marks)
- iv. State TWO (2) main differences between the two survey instruments you have mentioned in 3 (i).  
(4 marks)
4. Based on your research objectives in question 1(b),
- a. State FIVE (5) major socio-economic variables of the study.  
(5 marks)
- b. Indicate which of the socio-economic variables are measured in nominal and interval scales.  
(5 marks)
5. List all steps that you take while conducting the study.  
(10 marks)
6. Describe FOUR (4) common methodological issues in the study.  
(10 marks)
7. Why is it important to measure age, education, weight, distance and income using an interval scale?  
(5 marks)
8. a. List FIVE (5) common variables measured in a nominal scale.  
(5 marks)
- b. State TWO disadvantages of using a nominal scale for measuring a variable.  
(2 marks)

- c. Literature review is often mistaken by students as secondary data.
  - i. Why is it not a secondary data?  
(2 marks)
  - ii. What type of research uses secondary data?  
(2 marks)
- d. What is the difference between citation and bibliography? Give an example for each.  
(4 marks)

**Section B**

- 1. Briefly describe ethical issues confronted in a survey research.  
(10 marks)
- 2. Briefly discuss the proposed data analysis for the socio-economic study mentioned in Section A.
  - a. If you are using a qualitative approach, state TWO (2) types of statistics you use for analyzing your data.  
(2 marks)
  - b. In a quantitative survey research design, list TWO (2) main statistical procedures for testing an association between dependent and independent variables.  
(2 marks)
  - c. If you use *t*-test and ANOVA in your data analysis, state the difference between the two statistical procedures.  
(6 marks)
- 3. Briefly discuss the sampling techniques classified under both probability and non-probability sampling.  
(10 marks)





UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK  
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Sarawak

**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**TEORI SOSIAL**  
(Social Theory)

**SSF 2034**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 100	Tarikh (Date)	: 3 Mei 2010
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.30 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: Dewan UNIMAS	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Profesor Datuk Dr. Abdul Rashid Abdullah		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

- |                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Arahan<br>(Instructions) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Section A and B: Answer ALL questions.<br/>Section C: Choose and answer TWO (2) questions only.</li><li>2. You are required to write all answers in ENGLISH.<br/>However, you may answer TWO (2) questions from Section B and ONE (1) question from Section C in MALAY.</li><li>3. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.</li><li>4. Dictionary is provided.</li></ol> |
|--------------------------|---|

**Section A**

1. Karl Marx was born in Trier in the Rhineland but his greatest work on the analysis of capitalism was done elsewhere. Where was it written?  
(2 marks)
2. Who wrote *The Theory of Moral Sentiments*?  
(2 marks)
3. Who wrote *The Structure of Scientific Revolution*?  
(2 marks)
4. What are Auguste Comte's three stages through which idea systems progress?  
(2 marks)
5. What is the modern term for Emile Durkheim's concept of *collective conscience*?  
(2 marks)
6. Name two social thinkers who strongly influenced the development of Auguste Comte's thoughts?  
(2 marks)
7. Who collaborated with Karl Marx to produce *The Communist Manifesto*?  
(2 marks)
8. What name did Auguste Comte originally prefer for Sociology?  
(2 marks)

9. Herbert Spencer's grand scheme was to unite ethics, natural science, and social sciences under one all-encompassing discipline. What was the discipline/philosophy called?  
(2 marks)
10. Ludwig Feuerbach had a strong influence on Karl Marx's philosophy in the formative years. What intellectual group was Ludwig Feuerbach a member of?  
(2 marks)

### Section B

1. List the characteristics of Max Weber's ideal-type bureaucratic administrative apparatus?  
(6 marks)
2. Explain what Auguste Comte meant by the term social statics.  
(6 marks)
3. In Max Weber's analysis of class, he introduced two categories of property owners – *rentiers* and *entrepreneurs*. How do they differ?  
(6 marks)
4. According to Karl Marx, what are some of the inherent weaknesses of capitalism that would cause its eventual collapse?  
(6 marks)
5. What are the structural features of Emile Durkheim's "Mechanical Society" (a society based on mechanical solidarity)?  
(6 marks)

**Section C**

1. Mechanical and Organic Societies are opposite ends of a continuum, roughly similar to the rural-urban societies continuum. Discuss Emile Durkheim's characterization of Mechanical and Organic societies and relate these to the characteristics of Malaysian rural and urban societies today. Point out the differences or similarities if any.  
(25 marks)
2. All of the social theories examined in this course dealt with the process of social change. Social change is explained in various ways and with different perspectives. Discuss Max Weber's theoretical proposition on social change and assess its merits and demerits if any.  
(25 marks)
3. Karl Marx and Emile Durkheim seem to present society in two conflicting ways. Karl Marx presents a bleak picture of a society divided into two constantly conflicting classes until a classless state prevails. Durkheim on the other hand presents society as in constant adjustment towards structural integration (the harmony of all parts). Discuss.  
(25 marks)
4. Among the early social thinkers, especially Herbert Spencer, Auguste Comte and Emile Durkheim, "organism" is used as an analogy for society. In what ways does Herbert Spencer think the organic and super-organic (human societies) are similar?  
(25 marks)



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**PENDEKATAN PENELITIAN SOSIAL**  
(Approaches To Social Inquiry)

**SSF 2063**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 100	Tarikh (Date)	: 23 April 2010
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.00 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: Dewan UNIMAS	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr Brendon Robert Tagg		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

- Arahan  
(Instructions)
1. Section A: Choose and answer ONE question only.  
Section B: Choose and answer TWO questions only.
  2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
  3. Write your answers in ENGLISH.

**Section A**

1. There are many debates about whether the methods of the natural sciences are appropriate for the social sciences. Discuss.  
(30 marks)
2. Describe the basic characteristics of the inductive, deductive and abductive research strategies.  
(30 marks)
3. Describe THREE (3) of the key choices that a social researcher must make when designing a social research project.  
(30 marks)

**Section B**

1. Briefly describe the four different branches of philosophy; ontology, epistemology, logic and ethics.  
(35 marks)
2. Describe THREE (3) characteristics of the feminist research paradigm.  
(35 marks)
3. Describe THREE (3) characteristics of postmodernism (as compared to modern and pre-modern thought).  
(35 marks)
4. Describe ONE (1) key ethical dilemma associated with conducting social research.  
(35 marks)



**SENARAI KURSUS  
PROGRAM WA02  
KAJIAN KOMUNIKASI**

WA02 KAJIAN KOMUNIKASI / COMMUNICATION STUDIES			
BIL / NOS	KOD / CODE	NAMA KURSUS / COURSES NAME	NAMA PENSYARAH / PENYELARAS LECTURERS / COORDINATORS NAME
1	SSK2024 / 2023	Media Massa	Jamilah bt. Maliki
		Mass Media	
2	SSK2043	Komunikasi Antara Manusia	Dr Jeniri b. Amir
		Interpersonal Communication	
3	SSK2053	Prinsip dan Amalan Perhubungan Awam	Hjh Siti Haslina Hj Hussin
		Principles and Practices of Public Relations	
4	SSK2063	Komunikasi Pemasaran dan Periklanan	Khadijah bt. Mohamad Tuah
		Advertising and Marketing Communication	
5	SSK2073	Komunikasi Penyiaran	Jamilah bt. Maliki
		Broadcasting Communication	
6	SSK2083	Pengucapan Awam	Dr Jeniri Amir
		Public Speaking	
7	SSK2093	Penerbitan Korporat	Hjh Siti Haslina bt. Hj Hussin
		Corporate Publishing	
8	SSK3053	Komunikasi Antarabangsa	Awang Rosli b. Awang Jaya
		International Communication	
9	SSK3073	Komunikasi Antarabudaya	Elena Gregoria Chai Chin Fern
		Intercultural Communication	
10	SSK3113	Teknologi Komunikasi Manusia Terkini	Khadijah bt. Mohamad Tuah
		New Technologies of Human Communication	





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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**MEDIA MASSA**  
(Mass Media)

**SSK 2024 / SSK 2023**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 4 Mei 2010
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.00 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: Dewan UNIMAS	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Jamilah Maliki		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan  
(Instructions)

1. Chose and answer FOUR questions only.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

1. The mass media reflect social and cultural values. Discuss.  
(10 marks)
2. Explain why newspapers are well positioned to dominate the news business in the future.  
(10 marks)
3. Media content have both ideological and value messages. Discuss.  
(10 marks)
4. a. Define media literacy.  
(2 marks)  
b. Discuss how its principles influence the way we look at the mass media.  
(8 marks)
5. a. Explain why stereotyping is a problem in movies.  
(5 marks)  
b. How do producers explain their use of stereotyping?  
(5 marks)
6. Recorded music is important because of its capabilities to evoke human emotions. Discuss.  
(10 marks)



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**KOMUNIKASI ANTARA MANUSIA**  
(Interpersonal Communication)

**SSK 2043**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 60	Tarikh (Date)	: 5 Mei 2010
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.30 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: Dewan UNIMAS	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr Jeniri Amir		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan  
(Instructions)

1. Section A: Answer ALL questions.  
Section B: Choose and answer THREE questions only.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

**Section A**

1. Name FOUR (4) listening responses that can present effective and satisfying interpersonal communication.  
(4 marks)
2. What are the FIVE (5) functions of nonverbal communication?  
(5 marks)
3. State FIVE (5) elements in a Five-Stage Model of Conversation.  
(5 marks)
4. Give FIVE (5) friendship needs.  
(5 marks)
5. What are the FIVE (5) strategies you might use during the involvement and early intimacy stages to find out how your partner feels about the relationship.  
(5 marks)
6. Briefly explain THREE (3) major obstacles of effective emotional communication.  
(6 marks)

**Section B**

1. Interpersonal conflict is disagreement between or among connected individuals who perceive their goals as incompatible.
  - a. Briefly explain the negative and positive effects of conflict.  
(5 marks)
  - b. Briefly explain conflict management strategies.  
(5 marks)
2. Explain immediacy and affinity-seeking strategies if you want to be liked.  
(10 marks)
3. Attraction theory holds that people form relationships on the basis of attraction. Explain FIVE (5) major factors why you are attracted to some people and not to others.  
(10 marks)

4. The relationship deterioration stage in interpersonal communication is characterized by a weakening of the bonds between the friends or lovers.
  - a. Briefly explain why relationship deteriorates.  
(5 marks)
  - b. Briefly explain how to repair a deteriorating relationship.  
(5 marks)
5. Discuss guidelines for using verbal messages effectively.  
(10 marks)



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**PRINSIP DAN AMALAN PERHUBUNGAN AWAM**  
(Practices and Principles of Public Relations)

**SSK 2053**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 45	Tarikh (Date)	: 4 Mei 2010
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 30%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 petang – 4.30 petang
Tempat (Place)	: Dewan UNIMAS	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Siti Haslina Hussin		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan  
(Instructions)

1. Answer ALL questions.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

1. Jelaskan LIMA (5) persoalan yang harus difikirkan oleh pengamal perhubungan awam apabila beliau membuat penilaian program yang dijalankan.  
(5 markah)
2. Jelaskan perkara yang harus dipertimbangkan oleh seorang pengamal perhubungan awam apabila beliau menyediakan *communication materials*.  
(5 markah)
3. Setiap organisasi mempunyai cara tertentu dalam pengurusan komunikasi dalaman.
  - a. Jelaskan jenis-jenis pengurusan yang dipraktis.  
(5 markah)
  - b. Apakah jenis pengurusan yang paling efektif bagi UNIMAS? Bincangkan pendapat anda.  
(10 markah)
4. Berdasarkan kajian kes *Wendy's Fingers a Hoaxer*, huraikan penilaian anda terhadap syarikat Wendy's dalam menangani krisis yang dihadapi.  
(10 markah)
5. Syarikat BIOMODEN telah mengeluarkan produk terbaharu iaitu 'bola ajaib'. Teknologi terkini ini membantu membasuh pakaian di dalam mesin basuh tanpa menggunakan sabun dan pelembut fabrik. Pengguna hanya perlu memasukkan 'bola ajaib' ke dalam mesin basuh dan merendam pakaian selama 30 minit sebelum memulakan cucian. Apabila telah selesai, 'bola ajaib' dibiarkan untuk cucian seterusnya. Penggunaan 'bola ajaib' menjimatkan elektrik dan air kerana memerlukan sekali bilasan sahaja.

Jangka hayat 'bola ajaib' ini ialah tiga tahun. Ia adalah mesra alam dan tidak menyebabkan alahan kepada pengguna.

Sebagai pengamal perhubungan awam di agensi yang dipilih oleh Syarikat BIOMODEN, anda dikehendaki untuk menyediakan program perhubungan awam bagi memperkenalkan 'bola ajaib'.

Bagaimanakah anda merancang program tersebut?

(10 markah)



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**KOMUNIKASI PEMASARAN DAN PENGIKLANAN**  
(Marketing Communication and Advertising)

**SSK 2063**

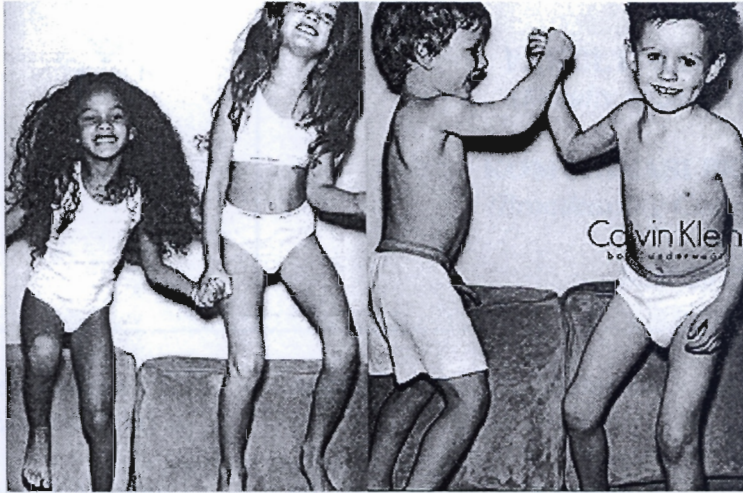
Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 60	Tarikh (Date)	: 28 April 2010
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 30%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.00 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: Dewan UNIMAS	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Khadijah Mohamad Tuah		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Answer ALL questions.</li><li>2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.</li><li>3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.</li></ol>
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1. Define reach and frequency in media strategies. (2 marks)
2. Briefly explain the categories of newspaper advertising. (6 marks)
3. Briefly explain with examples the different types of corporate advertising. (6 marks)
4. Explain the FOUR (4) stages in producing a layout for a print advertisement. (8 marks)
5. Briefly describe FOUR (4) of the formats used in writing a television copy by using current examples of television advertisements. (8 marks)
6. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of advertising in magazines. (8 marks)

*Question 7 is based on the advertisements below.*



7. Calvin Klein launched an advertising campaign for children's underwear line in 1999. The advertisements were pulled 24 hours later. Discuss the appropriateness or inappropriateness of the Calvin Klein's advertisements from the ethical aspects of advertising.  
(7 marks)
8. Discuss the pros and cons of the social aspects of advertising that critics and advertisers often argue about.  
(15 marks)



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
*(Faculty of Social Sciences)*

**KOMUNIKASI PENYIARAN**  
*(Broadcasting Communication)*

**SSK 2073**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 3 Mei 2010
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 petang - 4.00 petang
Tempat (Place)	: Dewan UNIMAS	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Jamilah Maliki		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan  
(Instructions)

1. Choose and answer FOUR questions only.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

1. Bincangkan impak penyiaran televisyen terhadap penerbitan dan penyiaran berita.  
(10 markah)
2. Sebagai media yang kontroversi, bincangkan bagaimana televisyen memberi kesan kepada individu dan masyarakat.  
(10 markah)
3. Bincangkan aspek penulisan sesebuah skrip bagi penerbitan rancangan televisyen.  
(10 markah)
4. Bincangkan mengapa radio masih menjadi media terpenting pada masa kini.  
(10 markah)
5. Skrip adalah penentu kejayaan sesebuah penerbitan dokumentari. Hujahkan.  
(10 markah)
6. Sediakan skrip laporan berita TV selama satu minit bagi situasi berikut:

KUALA LUMPUR 14 Mac - Firma pembinaan, LOLIPOP Holdings Bhd, menandatangani memorandum persefahaman (MoU) dengan Lembaga Penswastaan dan Pelaburan Libya (GBPI) untuk menghasilkan konsep bagi Solar Oasis, sebuah projek pembangunan bercampur.

Pengarah Urusan LOLIPOP, Datuk Faliq Fathurrahman berkata, projek di atas tapak seluas 100 hektar kira-kira 30 kilometer dari Pusat Bandaraya Tripoli itu dijangka direka bentuk berkonsepkan sekitar penggunaan tenaga boleh diperbaharui.

"Kami ada enam bulan untuk menghasilkan konsep itu dan akan mengambil bakat terbaik di dunia untuk tujuan itu," katanya kepada pemberita pada upacara menandatangani MoU itu di sini.

Projek Solar Oasis merangkumi sebuah pusat pameran, pusat persidangan, bengkel, pusat penyelidikan, padang rekreasi/golf, rumah kelab, hotel dan rumah tetamu, rumah sebuah dan pangsapuri, dua aliran pengangkutan dengan aplikasi suria, taman awam, restoran dan pusat perniagaan.

Pengerusi GBPI, Dr Vanderbarh Sequerezerra berkata, projek itu dijangka menelan kos lebih AS\$3.5 bilion (RM12.8 bilion), tertakluk kepada perincian kajian kemungkinan.

Ia akan mengambil masa selama empat hingga lima tahun untuk disiapkan dan dijangka menarik banyak pelabur berikutan tema tenaga boleh diperbaharainya.

"Banyak pelabur akan berminat kerana ini merupakan konsep pertama di Libya, malah mungkin di dunia," kata Lamushe, yang juga Menteri Penswastaan dan Pelaburan Libya.

(Adaptasi daripada Berita Harian Online, Isnin 15 Mac 2010)

(10 markah)



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**PENGUCAPAN AWAM**  
(Public Speaking)

**SSK 2083**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 60	Tarikh (Date)	: 29 April 2010
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 35%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.30 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: Dewan UNIMAS	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr Jeniri Amir		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan  
(Instructions)

1. Section A: COMPULSORY.  
Section B: Choose and answer THREE questions only.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

**Section A**

1. You have been invited to give a speech during the official launching of "Stop Smoking Campaign Month" to be held next week. Prepare a text of speech by applying the supporting materials and rhetorical techniques that you have studied.  
(15 marks)

**Section B**

1. Stage fright or nervousness is one of the problems normally faced by speakers before and during public speaking. Discuss ways to control stage fright or nervousness.  
(15 marks)
2. Audience analysis is a very important step in public speaking. As a speaker you need to learn as much about your audience as you can adopt your speech in ways they will receive, understand and appreciate. Discuss the aspects of audience analysis that you should examine as you select your topic and main points.  
(15 marks)
3. Explain the elements of good delivery when a speaker gives a speech.  
(15 marks)
4. Explain effective techniques in answering questions after you have concluded your speech or presentation.  
(15 marks)
5. During your lifetime, the vast majority of your public speaking will be impromptu.
  - a. Explain the techniques of presenting an impromptu speech.  
(7 marks)
  - b. Explain frequent mistakes made by the speaker when presenting impromptu speech.  
(8 marks)



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**PENERBITAN KORPORAT**  
(Corporate Publishing)

**SSK 2093**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 45	Tarikh (Date)	: 6 Mei 2010
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 30%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.00 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: Dewan UNIMAS	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Siti Haslina Hussin		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	1. Answer ALL questions.
	2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
	3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

1. Jelaskan kriteria surat berita yang berjaya.  
(5 markah)
2. Huraikan bagaimana sesuatu organisasi menggunakan penerbitan korporat untuk memperlihatkan imej dan identitinya. Berikan contoh.  
(10 markah)
3. Setiap penerbitan korporat haruslah berwarna. Bincangkan kenyataan ini.  
(10 markah)
4. Soalan di bawah adalah berdasarkan brosur oleh Kementerian Kesihatan dan Fakulti Sains Sosial.
  - a. Analisis kedua-dua brosur ini dari segi tujuan, konsep, gaya penulisan dan kejelasan maklumat.  
(10 markah)
  - b. Bincangkan penilaian anda sama ada kedua-dua brosur ini bertepatan dengan audiens mereka.  
(10 markah)



Ensure that no one smokes at no-smoking areas.

• No-smoking areas listed under the Control of Tobacco Products Regulations (Amendment) 1997:-

- Entertainment centres or theatres
- Hospitals and clinics
- Public lifts
- Air-conditioned eating places
- Public transport
- Air-conditioned shops
- Shopping complexes
- Airports
- Government premises
- Public halls
- Institutions of higher learning
- Daycare centres, nurseries and kindergartens
- Public transport terminals
- Schools
- Banks/financial institutions
- Petrol kiosks
- Service counters
- Sports complexes
- Stadiums



## In Vehicles

### Public Transport

- Observe no-smoking regulations in public transport.
- Non-smoking passengers should voice their rights to enjoy clean air which is free from cigarette smoke.

### Private Vehicles

- Avoid smoking while driving as this not only endangers the health of passengers but also can cause road accidents.



Let's Create  
A Smoke-free Environment



Home



Workplace



Public Places



Food Premise

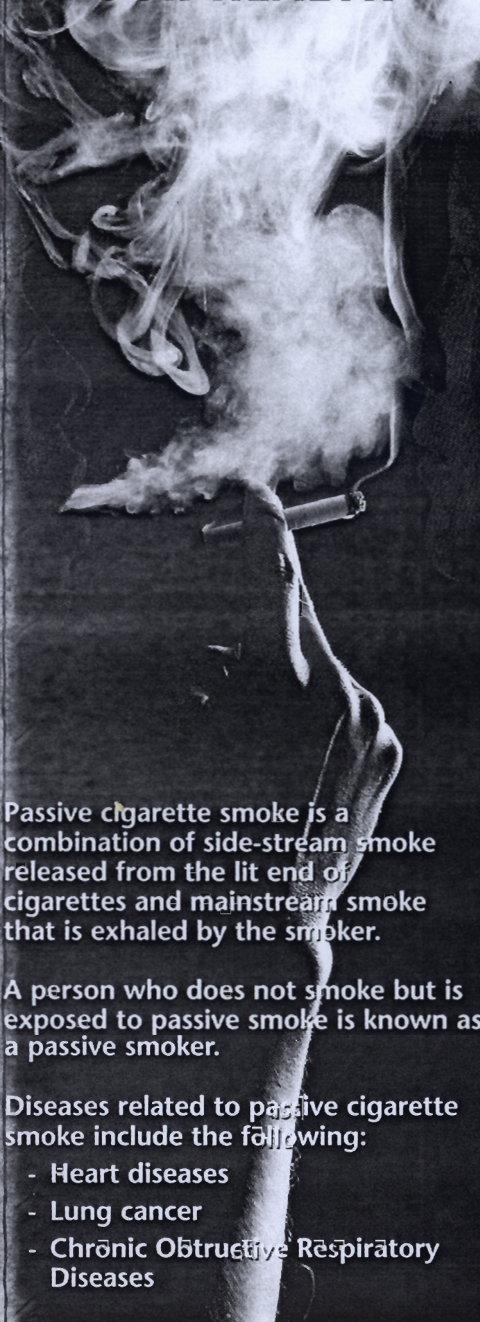
**Clean Air Free From Cigarette Smoke  
Is Our Right And Responsibility**

Published by Health Education Division, Ministry of Health Malaysia T/P&P:19/2001, Butiran 6 : 50,000 (BI)





# PASSIVE CIGARETTE SMOKE ENDANGERS OUR HEALTH



Passive cigarette smoke is a combination of side-stream smoke released from the lit end of cigarettes and mainstream smoke that is exhaled by the smoker.

A person who does not smoke but is exposed to passive smoke is known as a passive smoker.

Diseases related to passive cigarette smoke include the following:

- Heart diseases
- Lung cancer
- Chronic Obstructive Respiratory Diseases

Passive smokers face a higher risk of suffering from various diseases related to smoking compared with persons not exposed to cigarette smoke.

- Women especially wives of smokers
  - Their risk of suffering from lung cancer is 30% higher than that of the wife of a non-smoker.
  - If they are pregnant, they face the risk of giving birth to low birth weight, premature, malformed and stillborn babies, miscarriages and Sudden Infant Death Syndrome.

Children, housemates or roommates of smokers

- They will experience the following effects:
  - ♦ Cough
  - ♦ Irritation of the eyes
  - ♦ Disturbance due to bad odour
  - ♦ Allergy
- If they are heart patients, they are vulnerable to heart attacks while asthma patients will be vulnerable to serious asthma attacks.

Children of parents are smokers

- They are vulnerable to infection of the respiratory tract, ear, lungs and often suffer from asthma.

**Insist On Your Right To Breathe Clean Air Free From Cigarette Smoke**

## How to ensure air which is free from cigarette smoke



### At Home

- Ensure that no family member or guest smokes in our home.
- Do not keep lighter or ash-tray which can encourage the smoking habit.
- The head of the family should set a good example to the other family members by being a non-smoker.
- Advise and encourage family members who are smokers to quit smoking.

### At Workplace

#### Employer's Role

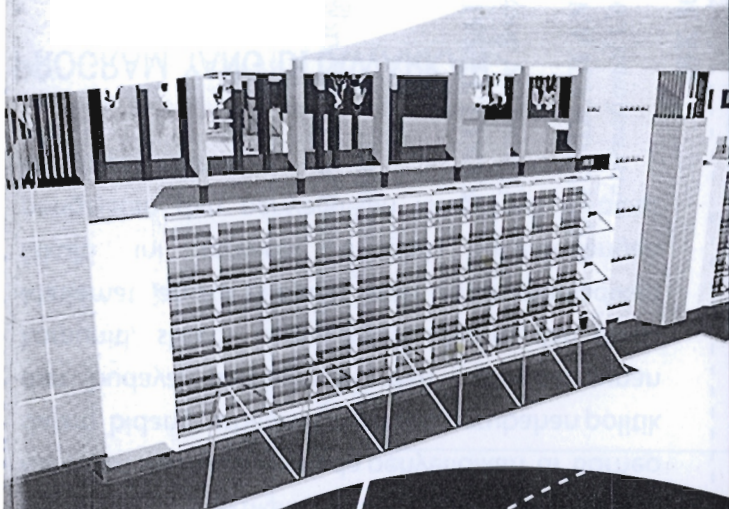
- Formulate a no-smoking policy to prohibit employees including food handlers from smoking while at work.
- Display no-smoking signs at strategic locations.
- Organize Anti-Smoking And Quit Smoking Campaigns for employees.

#### Employee's Role

- Do not start smoking.
- Quit smoking if you are a smoker.
- Support and observe the no-smoking policy at workplace.
- Encourage co-workers who smoke to quit smoking.



# FAKULTI Sains Sosial



UNTUK MAKLUMAT LANJUT

Dekan

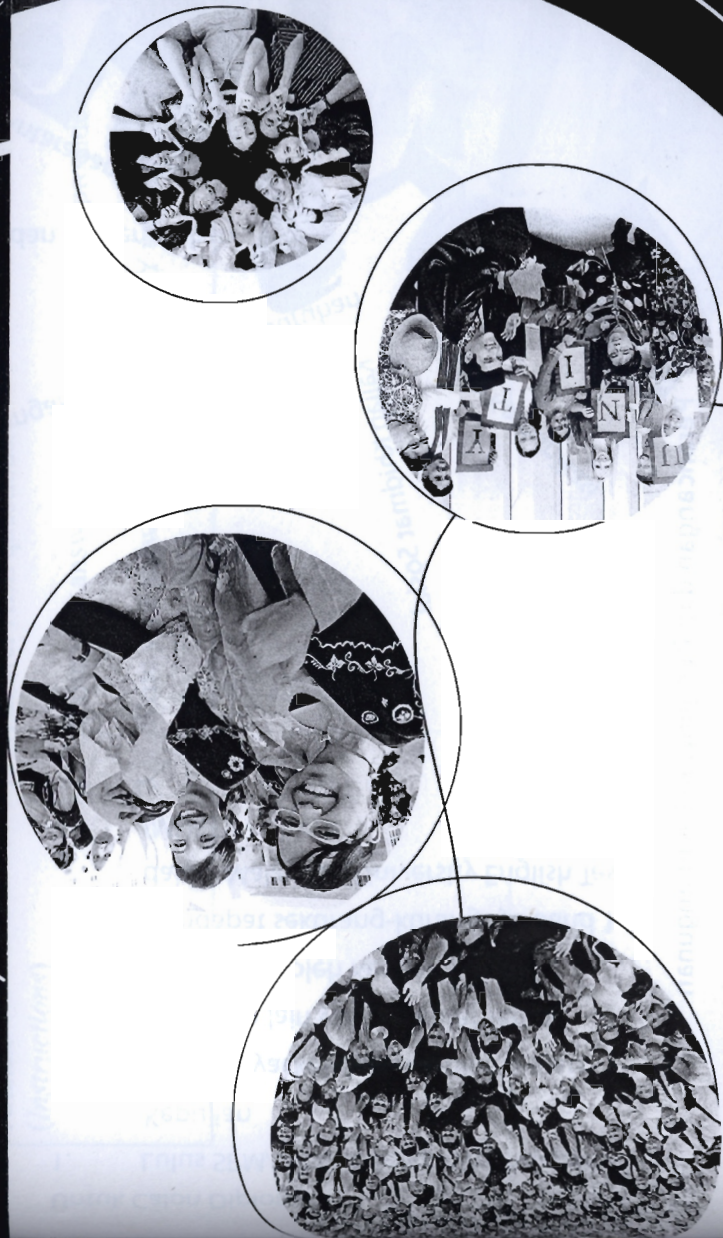
Fakulti Sains Sosial

Universiti Malaysia Sarawak

Tel : 60 82 582255

Faks : 60 82 672305

Emel : [spencer@fss.unimas.my](mailto:spencer@fss.unimas.my)



- Co-workers, housemates or roommates of smokers
- Children especially those whose parents are smokers



Fakulti Sains Sosial ingin menjadi pusat kecemerlangan akademik yang mampu menghadapi cabaran-cabaran sedemikian dalam abad ke-21 ini. Program prasiswazah telah dirangka dengan teliti untuk mencakupi pelbagai aspek termasuk melahirkan individu yang seimbang sifatnya, mempunyai kesedaran sosial serta kemahiran praktikal. Pada masa ini fakulti memberi tumpuan kepada penyelidikan di Borneo dalam bidang urbanisasi, gender, perubahan politik dan budaya, persekitaran dan pembangunan komuniti, sistem kepercayaan, identiti dan etnik. Matlamat jangka panjang ialah untuk menjadikan fakulti ini terkenal dengan kecemerlangan pengajaran dan penyelidikan khususnya di barat kepulauan Borneo.

## PROGRAM YANG DITAWARKAN

- Kajian Antarabangsa
- Kajian Hubungan Industri dan Perburuhan
- Kajian Khidmat Sosial
- Kajian Komunikasi
- Perancangan dan Pengurusan Pembangunan
- Politik dan Pemerintahan



Tiga (3) tahun atau enam (6) semester masa pengajian sepenuh masa untuk melengkapkan 120 jam kredit untuk bergraduat.

## SYARAT AM KEMASUKAN

### Untuk Calon Matrikulasi

1. Lulus SPM/setaraf dengan baik.
2. Lulus dengan Kepujian dalam Bahasa Melayu/Bahasa Malaysia di peringkat SPM/Setaraf
3. Lulus Matrikulasi KPM/Asasi Sains UM dengan mendapat sekurang-kurangnya PNGK 2.00; dan
4. Mendapat sekurang-kurangnya Band 1 dalam Malaysian University English Test (MUET)


### Untuk Calon STPM

1. Lulus SPM/setaraf dengan mendapat Kepujian Bahasa Melayu/Bahasa Malaysia.
2. Lulus dalam sekali peperiksaan STPM dengan sekurang-kurangnya:-
  - (i) NGMP 2.00 (Gred C) dalam matapelajaran Pengajian Am; dan
  - (ii) NGMP 2.00 (Gred C) dalam dua (2) matapelajaran lain
3. Mendapat sekurang-kurangnya Band 1 dalam Malaysian University English Test (MUET).

### Untuk Calon Diploma

1. Lulus SPM/setaraf dengan mendapat Kepujian
2. Mempunyai kelulusan Diploma atau kelulusan lain yang diiktiraf setaraf dengannya oleh Kerajaan
3. Mendapat sekurang-kurangnya Band 1 dalam Malaysian University English Test (MUET)



	<p>UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK 94300 Kota Samarahan Sarawak</p> <p><b>FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL</b> <i>(Faculty of Social Sciences)</i></p> <p><b>KOMUNIKASI ANTARABANGSA</b> <i>(International Communication)</i></p> <p><b>SSK 3053</b></p>		
<p>Peperiksaan (Examination)</p> <p>Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)</p> <p>Wajaran (Weightage)</p> <p>Tempat (Place)</p> <p>Pensyarah (Lecturer)</p> <p>No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)</p>	<p>: Akhir</p> <p>: 40</p> <p>: 40%</p> <p>: Dewan UNIMAS</p> <p>: Awang Rosli Awang Jaya</p> <p>:</p>	<p>Semester</p> <p>Tarikh (Date)</p> <p>Masa (Time)</p> <p>Jangka masa (Duration)</p>	<p>: 2, Sesi 2009/2010</p> <p>: 23 April 2010</p> <p>: 9.00 pagi – 11.00 pagi</p> <p>: 2 jam</p>
<p>Arahan (Instructions)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Answer ALL questions.</li> <li>2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.</li> <li>3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.</li> </ol>		

1. Dengan mengambil contoh, sama ada (a) isu karikatur menghina Nabi Muhammad; (b) isu kartun menghina Jesus; atau (c) isu lukisan mempertikaikan peristiwa holocaust Yahudi; kupaskan secara ringkas, sejauh mana dasar kebebasan media dunia seharusnya peka dan bertanggungjawab dalam menyentuh hal berkaitan agama dan budaya sesuatu bangsa.  
(7 markah)
2. Nyatakan kelebihan dan sumbangan bagi setiap perkara atau elemen di bawah ke atas perkembangan komunikasi antarabangsa.
  - a. Siaran televisyen al-Jazeera, Qatar, bermula 1996.
  - b. Satelit Insat, India dilancarkan 1983.
  - c. Jalur lebar (*broadband*) dan kabel fiber optik.
  - d. Lebuhraya Maklumat Tentera Udara Amerika, bermula 1962.(12 markah)
3. Beri ulasan ringkas sejauh mana blog serta laman sesawang rangkaian sosial (*Facebook*, *Myspace*, *Friendster* dan *Twitter*) memainkan peranan penting dalam perkembangan politik mutakhir di beberapa negara Asia Tenggara.  
(6 markah)
4. Pengiklanan global dianggap sensitif kerana mengakibatkan berlakunya pertembungan budaya bagi kalangan penonton multibudaya dunia khususnya di Negara Membangun.
  - a. Jelaskan DUA (2) cadangan bagaimana pengiklanan global dapat mengelak berlakunya pertembungan budaya ini.  
(4 markah)
  - b. Dengan memberi contoh yang relevan, nyatakan DUA (2) manfaat pengiklanan global kepada Negara Membangun.  
(4 markah)
5. Bincangkan kesan positif penayangan filem global ke atas sosial dan ekonomi sesebuah negara khususnya ke atas rakyat di Negara Membangun.  
(7 markah)



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Sarawak

**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

**KOMUNIKASI ANTARABUDAYA**  
(Intercultural Communication)

**SSK 3073**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 26 April 2010
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.00 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: DP C Ex-CAIS	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Elena Gregoria Chai		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	:	1. Choose and answer FOUR questions only. 2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided 3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.
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1. Among communication scholars, Hofstede (2001) has devised a type of taxonomy that can be used to analyze key behavioral patterns found in every culture. Describe THREE (3) of the value orientations in the taxonomy.  
(10 marks)
2. "Communication for women has different purposes and rules than communication for men"(Tannen, 1990). Discuss this statement.  
(10 marks)
3. Why is it important to study the history of a culture? Use specific examples to support your answer.  
(10 marks)
4. Ritual is one of the oldest, most complex and persistent symbolic activities associated with religion. Why is it so important to culture?  
(10 marks)
5. In the 1996 US Presidential election, two ideas were in conflict: "It takes a village to raise a child" and "A family raises a child". What does each phrase means in terms of family, individualism and collectivism?  
(10 marks)
6. Compare and contrast the following proverbs from two different cultures: "Those who speak do not know, those who know do not speak" and "The squeaky wheel gets the grease." How does each culture perceive silence and talk?  
(10 marks)





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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**TEKNOLOGI KOMUNIKASI MANUSIA TERKINI**  
(New Technologies of Human Communication)

**SSK 3113**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 50	Tarikh (Date)	: 30 April 2010
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 30%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.00 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: Dewan UNIMAS	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Khadijah Mohamad Tuah		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan  
(Instructions)

1. Section A - Answer ALL questions.  
Section B - Answer TWO questions only.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

Section A

1. Define the differences between hacker, cracker, chipper and phreak. (4 marks)
2. Explain hacktivism and give THREE (3) relevant examples. (6 marks)
3. Describe FIVE (5) types of cybercrime. (10 marks)
4. People spend so much time gaming because 'reality is broken'. Discuss whether you agree or disagree with this statement by providing relevant examples. (10 marks)

Section B

1. Discuss the credibility and use of blogs among professional journalists and public relations practitioners. (10 marks)
2. Discuss the expansion of death and grief from private experiences and spaces into more public spheres via communication technologies. (10 marks)
3. Discuss the factors responsible for the differences between how males and females use the Internet. (10 marks)



**SENARAI KURSUS  
PROGRAM WA12  
KAJIAN HUBUNGAN  
INDUSTRI & PERBURUHAN**

WA12 KAJIAN HUBUNGAN INDUSTRI DAN PERBURUHAN / INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND LABOUR STUDIES			
BIL / NOS	KOD / CODE	NAMA KURSUS / COURSES NAME	NAMA PENSYARAH / PENYELARAS LECTURERS / COORDINATORS NAME
1	SSB2023 ✓	Ekonomi Politik	Prof Madya Dr Andrew Aeria
		<i>Political Economy</i>	
2	SSB2033 ✓	Organisasi Kompleks	Prof Madya Dr Spencer Empading Sanggin
		<i>Complex Organisation</i>	
3	SSB2034 / SSB2043	Sosiologi Kerja	Kelvin Egay
		<i>Sociology of Work</i>	
4	SSB2044 / SSB2053	Undang-undang Pekerjaan dan Hubungan Industri	Awang Ideris b. Awang Daud
		<i>Employment Laws and Industrial Relations System</i>	
5	SSB2054 / SSB2063	Kesatuan Sekerja dan Sistem Hubungan Industri	Ezwandy b. Mahidi
		<i>Trade Union and Industrial Relations System</i>	
6	SSB3043 ✓	Perundingan dan Penyelesaian Konflik	Awang Mashabi b. Awang Mohamad
		<i>Negotiation and Conflicts Resolution</i>	
7	SSB3073	Pengurusan Kesihatan dan Keselamatan Pekerjaan	Awang Mashabi b. Awang Mohamad
		<i>Occupational Health and Safety Management</i>	



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**EKONOMI POLITIK**  
(Political Economy)

**SSB 2023**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 100	Tarikh (Date)	: 29 April 2010
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.30 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: Dewan UNIMAS	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Prof Madya Dr Andrew Aeria		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Section A: Compulsory question. Section B: Choose and answer TWO questions only.</li><li>2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.</li><li>3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.</li></ol>
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**Section A**

1. In their book, *The Making of Economic Society* (1998), Robert Heilbroner and William Milberg argue that economic society faces two key tasks and has relied on three approaches to resolving the basic economic problem. Elaborate on these tasks and the effectiveness of the approaches.

(40 marks)

**Section B**

1. 'Governments have a responsibility to make markets work and work well'. Discuss this statement.

(30 marks)

2. From the industrial revolution until today, technology has been central to industrial society. Why?

(30 marks)

3. Discuss the social factors that powered the transition of feudalism to capitalism.

(30 marks)

4. Will capitalism prosper or decline in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century? Discuss.

(30 marks)



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**ORGANISASI KOMPLEKS**  
(Complex Organisation)

**SSB 2033**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 60	Tarikh (Date)	: 3 Mei 2010
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.00 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: Dewan UNIMAS	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Prof Madya Dr Spencer Empading Sanggin		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan  
(Instructions)

1. Choose and answer FOUR (4) questions only.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

1. Explain the concept of “empowerment”. Describe the FIVE (5) stages of empowerment.  
(15 marks)
2. What is organizational culture? Describe FOUR (4) functions of organization culture.  
(15 marks)
3. Describe FIVE (5) barriers to effective organizational communication. For each of the communication barriers, explain how it can be overcome.  
(15 marks)
4. What are the objectives of organization development (OD)? Briefly describe TWO (2) of the following OD approaches:
  - a. Management By Objective (MBO)
  - b. On-the-job training
  - c. Team Building
  - d. Off-the job training  
(15 marks)
5. How does one acquire authority in an organization? Describe the characteristics of authority in the context of a formal organization.  
(15 marks)





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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
*(Faculty of Social Sciences)*

**SOSIOLOGI KERJA**  
*(Sociology of Work)*

**SSB 2034 / SSB 2043**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 5 Mei 2010
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.00 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: Dewan UNIMAS	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Kelvin Egay		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan  
(Instructions)

1. Choose and answer TWO questions only.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.
4. Dictionary is provided.

1. Karl Marx's alienation theory argues that as the value of material goods increases, the value placed on individuals seems to have diminished. Explain this theory by providing TWO (2) examples of how people are alienated.  
(20 marks)
2. Bilton et al. (1987) says that class have clear boundaries which can be defined by the concepts of 'social closure' and 'social reproduction'. Discuss the differences in the 'social closure' and 'social reproduction' in the middle class and working class.  
(20 marks)
3. According to Noon and Blyton (1997) there are THREE (3) approaches to the analysis of skill. Explain these approaches with examples.  
(20 marks)
4. Ditton (1979) termed 'making time' and 'fiddling time' as the most common ways where workers manipulate their working time. Discuss these TWO (2) terms by providing examples.  
(20 marks)
5. Describe Jahoda's Functional Model and the Rehabilitation Approach in dealing with unemployment. Explain the critiques against these models.  
(20 marks)



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK  
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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
*(Faculty of Social Sciences)*

**UNDANG-UNDANG PEKERJAAN DAN HUBUNGAN  
INDUSTRI**

*(Employment Law and Industrial Relations)*

**SSB 2044 / SSB 2053**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 100	Tarikh (Date)	: 4 Mei 2010
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.30 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: Dewan UNIMAS	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Awang Ideris bin Awang Daud		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan  
(Instructions)

1. Answer ALL questions.
2. Section A: Answer ALL questions in the space provided only.  
Section B: Answer ALL questions in the booklet provided.
3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

**Section A**

1. List FOUR (4) main groups of employees protected under the Employment Act 1955.

- i. \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. \_\_\_\_\_
- iii. \_\_\_\_\_
- iv. \_\_\_\_\_

(4 marks)

2. a. What is the difference between contract of service and contract for service?

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(6 marks)

b. Briefly describe a test used to determine the type of an employment relationship.

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(5 marks)

## 3. Fill in the blanks in the following statements with the right answers.

- a. The Malaysian government has gazetted a total of \_\_\_\_\_ days as public holidays. However, \_\_\_\_\_ of these public holidays are made compulsory for employers to grant their employees except under certain approved circumstances. \_\_\_\_\_ is an example of a mandatory public holiday. Employer who fails to observe this right of his/her employee is considered as committing an offence under Section 60D of the Employment Act 1955.

(1.5 marks)

- b. A full time worker normally works on average of \_\_\_\_\_ hours per day and entitles to rest for a period of not less than \_\_\_\_\_ minutes after working for not more than \_\_\_\_\_ hours. Meanwhile, a worker may work overtime on normal working days with a rate of pay of \_\_\_\_\_ time of his/her normal hourly rate of pay. However, the maximum number of overtime work hours should not exceed \_\_\_\_\_ per month, unless exempted by the Minister under Section 2B.

(2.5 marks)

- c. Ali is an employee at a private company. He has been with the company for almost four years. Thus, Ali is entitled for an annual leave of \_\_\_\_\_ days. But one day, Ali approached the HR manager and enquired about his entitlement for annual leave if he has worked with the same company for 10 years. The HR manager answered, "If that is the case, you are entitled for an annual leave of \_\_\_\_\_ days".

(1 marks)

4. Briefly explain the main roles played by the following courts:

a. Labour Court

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(4 marks)

b. Industrial Court

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(4 marks)

5. List FOUR (4) activities that employees who are trade union members are prohibited to carry out.

- i. \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. \_\_\_\_\_
- iii. \_\_\_\_\_
- iv. \_\_\_\_\_

(4 marks)

6. List FOUR (4) types of trade disputes commonly referred to the Industrial Court.

- i. \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. \_\_\_\_\_
- iii. \_\_\_\_\_
- iv. \_\_\_\_\_

(4 marks)

7. List FOUR (4) management prerogatives as stipulated in the labour law of Malaysia.

- i. \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. \_\_\_\_\_
- iii. \_\_\_\_\_
- iv. \_\_\_\_\_

(4 marks)

### Section B

1. a. What is constructive dismissal?

(6 marks)

b. Explain the FOUR (4) conditions that must be met in order for an employee to be able to claim constructive dismissals.

(12 marks)

c. The onus of proving that there was a constructive dismissal or dismissal in the circumstances lies with the claimant. Explain the FOUR (4) elements that the claimant need to prove.

(12 marks)

## 2. Study the following case:

Andrew is the General Secretary of the N.U.C.W. and is a clerk with ALL THE BEST Sdn. Bhd. K.L. On 30 July 1992, his job was to clear all the vouchers for claims made by officers in the company. At 10.00 am he came to know that his members in Get Bad Trading Co. in Kedah had gone on strike over the suspension of a storekeeper. Andrew applied for leave to go to Kedah but the Managing Director Dato' Humilkhan rejected his application as the claims had to be paid off by the 31<sup>st</sup>. However, Andrew felt his responsibility was with his union member in Get Bad Trading Co. and left for Kedah. He returned to work on 3<sup>rd</sup> August 1992 having settled the strike but was given a suspension letter in which he was asked to show cause why his services should not be terminated for having stayed away from work without permission for more than 2 days.

Based on the above case, answer the following questions.

- a. Identify the issues and state what course of action Andrew could take.

(6 marks)

- b. If Andrew were to refer his case to the Industrial Relations Office, how would you, as a company's representative, defend the company's action?

(12 marks)

- c. Do you think Andrew could be dismissed from service because he was absent from work for more than two days?

(12 marks)





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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**KESATUAN SEKERJA DAN SISTEM HUBUNGAN  
INDUSTRI**  
(Trade Union and Industrial Relations System)

**SSB 2054 / SSB 2063**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 100	Tarikh (Date)	: 30 April 2010
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.00 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: Dewan UNIMAS	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Ezwandy Mahidi Awang Mashabi Awang Mohamad (Penyelaras)		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan  
(Instructions)

: 1. Section A answer ALL questions.  
Section B choose and answer TWO questions.

2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.

**Bahagian A**

1. Perspektif Marxist mendakwa bahawa kewujudan konflik melalui penubuhan kesatuan sekerja dalam persekitaran organisasi turut menyumbang kepada perubahan sosial dalam konteks masyarakat yang lebih luas. Bincangkan.  
(25 markah)
2. Struktur perundingan kolektif merujuk kepada bentuk interaksi di antara kesatuan sekerja yang mewakili pekerja dan pengurusan di pihak majikan, Huraikan DUA (2) perbezaan utama di antara *national multi-employer bargaining* dengan *single employer organizational bargaining*.  
(25 markah)

**Bahagian B**

1. Ketumpatan berkesatuan dalam kalangan pekerja dipengaruhi oleh beberapa faktor dalaman sesebuah negara. Analisis TIGA (3) faktor penting yang mempengaruhi kadar ketumpatan berkesatuan di kalangan pekerja di Malaysia antara tempoh 1980-an hingga penghujung 1990-an.  
(25 markah)
2. Kerajaan memainkan peranan penting dalam proses dan sistem hubungan industri sesebuah negara. Jelaskan TIGA (3) peranan kerajaan beserta contoh yang relevan.  
(25 markah)
3. Perundingan kolektif merupakan salah satu proses penting yang diamalkan dalam hubungan industri. Huraikan beserta dengan contoh yang relevan TIGA (3) perkara penting yang menjadi tumpuan sewaktu proses perundingan kolektif dijalankan.  
(25 markah)
4. Tujuan utama Mahkamah Industri adalah untuk menjaga kesejahteraan dan mengelakkan '*bias*' dalam menyelesaikan konflik kesatuan/pekerja-majikan. Siapakah yang boleh mewakili pihak terbabit dan apakah prosedur yang perlu diambil kira sebelum dan semasa mahkamah bersidang?  
(25 markah)



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK  
94300 Kota Samarahan  
Sarawak

**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
*(Faculty of Social Sciences)*

**PERUNDINGAN DAN PENYELESAIAN KONFLIK**  
*(Negotiation and Conflicts Resolution)*

**SSB 3043**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 50	Tarikh (Date)	: 28 April 2010
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 petang - 4.00 petang
Tempat (Place)	: Dewan UNIMAS	Jangkamasa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Awang Mashabi Awang Mohamad		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan  
(Instructions)

1. Answer ALL questions.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.

1. Nyatakan dan terangkan secara ringkas DUA (2) strategi yang boleh digunakan oleh pihak pengurusan dalam menghadapi konflik.  
(8 markah)
2. Konflik yang terwujud di dalam organisasi mengakibatkan pihak pengurusan terpaksa menanggung pelbagai kos yang amat tinggi. Nyatakan dan terangkan secara ringkas TIGA(3) daripadanya.  
(12 markah)
3. Percanggahan dan ketegangan dalaman merupakan salah satu masalah besar sesebuah organisasi kerana ianya mewujudkan ketidakseimbangan antara dunia dalaman dengan dunia luaran. Justeru muncul Wilayah Konflik, terangkan maksud konsep ini berserta contoh yang sesuai.  
(25 markah)
4. Dalam memastikan pencapaian keputusan yang dikehendaki, proses Mediasi perlu dilakukan mengikut urutan yang betul. Nyatakan dan terangkan mengikut urutan, tahap-tahap yang terkandung dalam proses ini.  
(25 markah)



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**PENGURUSAN KESIHATAN DAN KESELAMATAN  
PEKERJAAN**  
(Occupational Health and Safety Management)

**SSB 3073**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 50	Tarikh (Date)	: 30 April 2010
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 30%	Masa (Time)	: 2.30 petang – 4.30 petang
Tempat (Place)	: Dewan Santapan	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Awang Mashabi Awang Mohamad		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Answer ALL questions.</li><li>2. For question No. 1 and No. 2 please ANSWER in the question paper.</li></ol>
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1. Di bawah ialah simbol-simbol Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan. Padankan diskripsi yang betul untuk setiap simbol daripada senarai yang diberikan.

(8 markah)

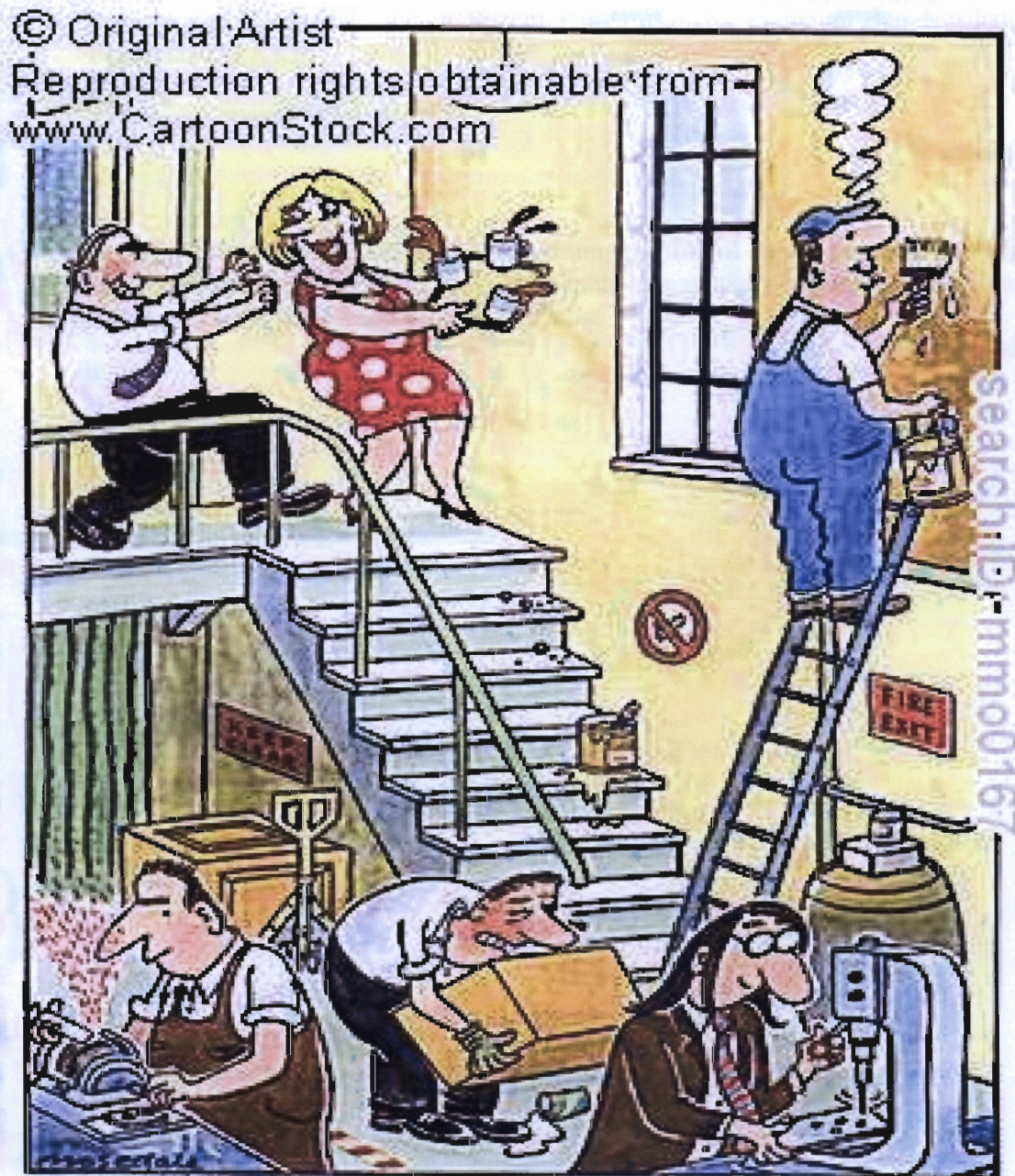


MUDAH MELETUP, MENGHAKIS, OBJEK BERAT, SENTIASA BEKU, JANGAN JATUHKAN, DILARANG BERLARI, RADIASI, RISIKO TANGAN TERSEKIT, TIDAK BOLEH BEKU, PAKAI ALAT PERNAFASAN, DILARANG BERENANG, PAKAI TOPI KESELAMATAN, SIREN, *OIL MOVING PARTS*, TUTUP PINTU PENGHADANG API, PAKAI PELINDUNG TELINGA



2. Berdasarkan gambar di bawah kenalpasti dan bulatkan SEPULUH (10) hazard serta cara bekerja yang tidak selamat.

(5 markah)



3. Pilih dan terangkan secara ringkas DUA (2) konsep/definisi keselamatan dan kesihatan di tempat kerja di bawah.
- a. Teori Domino Kemalangan Heinrich (1931)
  - b. Peningkatan Kontinual dalam Sistem Pengurusan Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan (SPKKP)
  - c. Hazad
  - d. Komponen Sistem Kerja Selamat
- (12 markah)
4. Bincangkan LIMA (5) permasalahan yang mungkin timbul dalam perancangan Plan Tindakan Kecemasan (PTK) oleh sesebuah organisasi dalam usaha untuk memastikan tempat kerja yang selamat dan sihat.
- (25 markah)





**SENARAI KURSUS  
PROGRAM WA15  
KAJIAN ANTARABANGSA**



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK  
94300 Kota Samarahan  
Sarawak

**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
*(Faculty of Social Sciences)*

**HUBUNGAN ANTARABANGSA: TEORI DAN AMALAN**  
*(International Relations: Theory and Practice)*

**SSA 2033**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 100	Tarikh (Date)	: 4 Mei 2010
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 petang – 4.30 petang
Tempat (Place)	: Dewan UNIMAS	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Ahmad Nizar bin Ya'akub		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Choose and answer FIVE questions only.</li><li>2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.</li><li>3. Write your answers either in ENGLISH or MALAY.</li></ol>
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1. Discuss the basic assumptions of Idealism on human nature and the international system.  
(20 marks)
2. From a Realist perspective explain why does war occur and how can it be avoided?  
(20 marks)
3. Discuss the criticism against Realism on alliance, state and military power.  
(20 marks)
4. The concept of security has evolved since the end of the Cold War. Discuss.  
(20 marks)
5. Constructivist subscribed to the major theoretical proposition that state's behavior in the international system is shaped by 'non-material factors' such as elite's beliefs, identities and social norms. Discuss.  
(20 marks)
6. Describe how the Constructivists can advance the theoretical work on Strategic Culture in the case of Malaysia and Indonesia.  
(20 marks)
7. Realism and Liberalism are seen as two sides of the same coin. Discuss the differences and similarities between Realism and Liberalism from these perspectives:
  - a. Security dilemma
  - b. International Regime
  - c. Interdependence  
(20 marks)



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**Pengenalan Ekonomi Antarabangsa**  
(Introduction to International Economics)

**SSA 2044 / SSA 2043**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 60	Tarikh (Date)	: 3 Mei 2010
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 petang – 4.00 petang
Tempat (Place)	: Dewan UNIMAS	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr Wong Swee Kiong		
No Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan  
(Instructions)

1. Sections A & B: Answer ALL questions.  
Section C: Choose and answer ONE question only.
2. Section A: Write your answers in the space provided.  
Sections B & C: Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. You may answer in MALAY or ENGLISH.

**Section A**

Questions 1-3 are based on the information in Table 1 below:

**Table 1: Labour-hour Requirement for the Production of Steel and VCR for South Africa and United States**

Country	Labour-hour Requirement for the Production of One	
	Bar of Steel	VCR
South Africa	45	15
United States	20	10

1. Complete the cells in Table 1a below to show the opportunity cost of producing one bar of steel and one VCR in both South Africa and United States.

**Table 1a: Opportunity Cost to Produce Steel and VCR for South Africa and United States**

Country	Opportunity Cost to Produce:	
	1 bar of Steel	1 VCR
South Africa		
United States		

(8 marks)

2. Which product does United States export if both countries are to trade based on their comparative advantage?

(1 mark)

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. Mutually advantageous trade will occur between South Africa and United States so long as one bar of steel trades for how many VCRs?

(1 mark)

\_\_\_\_\_.

**Section B**

1. Policy makers in developed and developing countries often use tariffs and non-tariff barriers to restrict trade.
  - a. Besides providing protection to the domestic producers, briefly discuss another TWO (2) rationales on why policy makers use trade barriers.  
(5 marks)
  - b. Illustrate using separate diagrams the social implications of levying tariffs and import quotas on a small nation. Is there any social cost (in terms of deadweight loss) involved in imposing tariff and import quotas?  
(20 marks)
  - c. Being a policy maker in a country with the objective of providing protection to the domestic producers, you are given two options of either imposing tariff or import quota. Which one would you implement in your country to have a better protection to the domestic producers? Discuss.  
(10 marks)

**Section C**

1. Eli Heckscher and Bertil Ohlin (in Carbaugh, 2004) discuss the theory of comparative advantage that stresses the differences in resource endowments among countries. Discuss how the international movement of products and factor inputs promotes an equalization of the factor prices among nations.  
(15 marks)
2. Economic interdependence among nations has become a norm today. Illustrate using a hypothetical example to depict the consumption gains from specialization and trade.  
(15 marks)
3.
  - a. Discuss TWO (2) aspects on how globalization can benefit workers and TWO (2) aspects on how globalization becomes a threat to workers in the domestic economy.  
(8 marks)
  - b. Discuss FOUR (4) reasons why globalization is important in the context of raising the overall standard of living of a nation.  
(7 marks)



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**POLITIK ANTARABANGSA ASIA PASIFIK**  
(International Politics in Asia Pacific)

**SSA 2054 / SSA 2073**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 27 April 2010
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.30 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: Dewan UNIMAS	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr Lucy Sebli-Seidelson		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

- |                          |   |   |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| Arahan<br>(Instructions) | : | <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Choose and answer FOUR questions only.</li><li>2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.</li><li>3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.</li></ol> |
|--------------------------|---|---|

1. The rise of China as a new regional power has posed serious security implications for Asia-Pacific countries. Discuss these implications in regard to China's bilateral relationship with Japan.  
(10 marks)
2. Discuss how the rising of China and India as two new regional powers in the Asia Pacific Region affects the future role of the United States in the region.  
(10 marks)
3. What are the THREE (3) major domestic pressures that influence the foreign policy of Japan and China? How do these domestic pressures affect their relations with the United States?  
(10 marks)
4. India's defense relationships can be understood by looking at a series of periods that ultimately shaped the trajectory of Indian defense relations. Discuss the evolution of India's defense relations during the Cold War and Post Cold War periods.  
(10 marks)
5. China Strategic Culture defines the way China sees the world and governs China behavior on the world stage. Briefly discuss FOUR (4) of the key characteristics of China Strategic Culture that influenced China behavior in world politics.  
(10 marks)
6. China Grand Strategy is China's efforts to change the balance of power in her favor and to balance the United States' power in the region through both domestic and diplomatic efforts. Briefly discuss both categories of that strategy.  
(10 marks)





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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**PENGANTAR UNDANG-UNDANG ANTARABANGSA**  
(Introduction to International Law)

**SSA 2083**

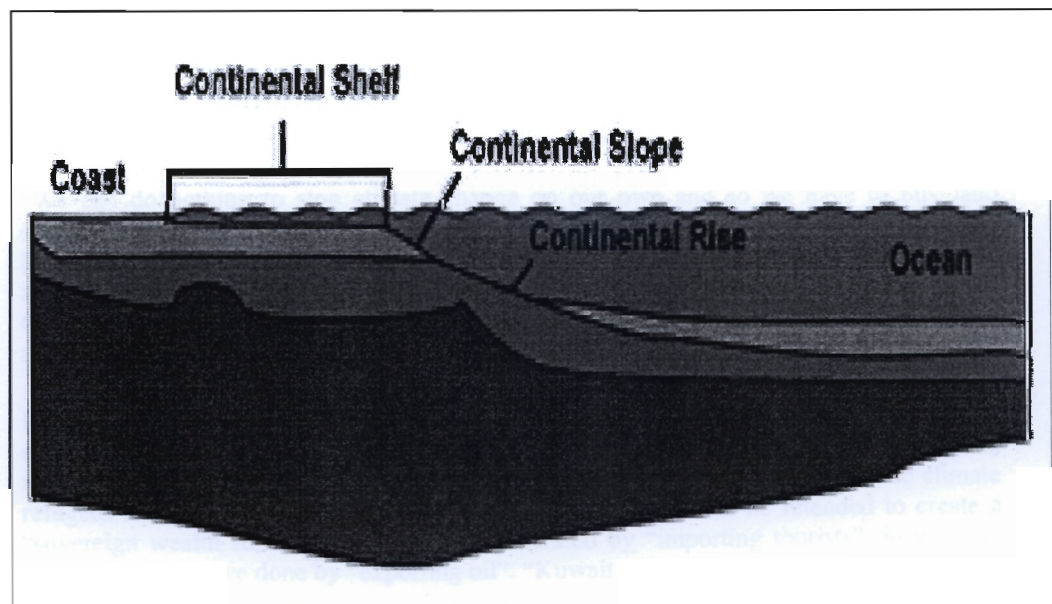
Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 60	Tarikh (Date)	: 5 Mei 2010
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.30 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: Dewan UNIMAS	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Noor'ain Aini		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan  
(Instructions)

1. Choose and answer FOUR questions only.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.
4. Dictionary is provided.

1. Choose a case study and explain the modes used by a state to acquire sovereignty over a piece of territory.  
(15 marks)
2. Discuss the jurisdiction of states over the Antarctic and the outer space.  
(15 marks)
3. With examples, explain THREE (3) basic differences between unilateral and collective use of force.  
(15 marks)
4. The advance of technology, medicine and philosophy constantly challenge the status quo of human rights thinking. Explain THREE (3) currently debated issues on human rights.  
(15 marks)
5. Based on the diagram below, describe the continental shelf and explain a state's right or sovereignty over it.  
(15 marks)

Diagram 1: Continental shelf

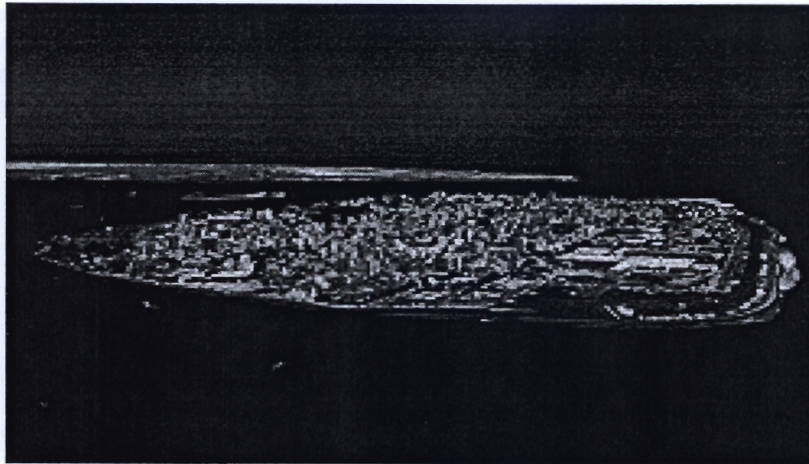


6. Based on the excerpt below, do you think Nasheed's idea to find new land to relocate the people of Maldives is possible? Discuss.

(15 marks)

**Small Sovereign Archipelago Seeks New, Elevated Homeland**

by Duncan Hollis



Malé, Maldives

... rather than focus on these implications of the political shift in power, Nasheed used the platform of his inauguration to draw attention to a very different threat to his nation — climate change. The Maldives is made up of more than 1100 coral islands in some 26 atolls, most of which lie only just above sea-level (1.5 meters on average, with its highest point only 2.4 meters above sea level). Thus, if sea levels continue to rise over the next century as a result of climate change, the Maldives' 380,000 inhabitants may be at risk of finding their homes under water, including residents of Malé, the world's most densely populated town where more than 100,000 people cram into 2 square kilometers (see the photo above). Nasheed's solution? Find new land to relocate the population:

"We can do nothing to stop climate change on our own and so we have to buy land elsewhere. It's an insurance policy for the worst possible outcome. After all, the Israelis [began by buying] land in Palestine," said Nasheed . . . The president, a human rights activist who swept to power in elections last month after ousting Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, the man who once imprisoned him, said he had already broached the idea with a number of countries and found them to be "receptive".

He said Sri Lanka and India were targets because they had similar cultures, cuisines and climates. Australia was also being considered because of the amount of unoccupied land available. "We do not want to leave the Maldives, but we also do not want to be climate refugees living in tents for decades," he said. . . . Nasheed said he intended to create a "sovereign wealth fund" from the dollars generated by "importing tourists", in the way that Arab states have done by "exporting oil". "Kuwait might invest in companies; we will invest in land."

International environmental lawyers and activists will likely use the Maldives' move as a further rallying cry for post-Kyoto international regulation of greenhouse gases. It is not the first country to face the problem of rising sea-levels, just ask the residents of Bhola Island in Bangladesh. Nor would it be the first example of climate-induced evacuations, a claim staked by some hundred islanders in Vanuatu (and, of course, there are earlier examples of relocating entire island populations such as the U.S. move of Bikini islanders to make room for nuclear testing). Still, the idea that an entire country might be relocated due to climate change has significant symbolic value.

But what if the Maldives wants more than mere property ownership? What if they actually want to make the land part of the Maldives, i.e., an extension or even a wholesale replacement of its existing territorial sovereignty? That may prove a much more complicated task.



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**POLITIK ASEAN**  
(ASEAN Politics)

**SSA 2093**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 29 April 2010
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.30 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: Dewan UNIMAS	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr Poline Bala		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan  
(Instructions)

1. Jawab SEMUA soalan dalam Bahagian A  
Jawab DUA (2) soalan dalam Bahagian B
2. Tulis jawapan anda pada buku yang disediakan.
3. Tulis jawapan anda sama ada dalam BAHASA  
MALAYSIA atau BAHASA INGGERIS.

**Bahagian A**

1. Berikan definisi dan terangkan maksud perkara berikut dalam politik ASEAN
  - a. ASEAN 5
  - b. *ASEAN Way*
  - c. Muafakat dan musyawarah
  - d. ASEAN 6
  - e. ASEAN plus Three

(10 markah)
2. Apakah ciri-ciri penting *ASEAN Regional Forum*?

(5 markah)
3. Bincangkan secara ringkas bagaimana Dasar Konfrantasi Indonesia ke atas Malaysia dari tahun 1963 – 1965 telah mempengaruhi pembentukan ASEAN di Bangkok pada 8 Ogos 1967.

(5 markah)

**Bahagian B**

1. Apakah perbezaan utama di antara *ASEAN Plus Three* dan *East Asian Summit (ASEAN plus Six)* dari segi proses, keahlian dan ciri kedua-dua organisasi tersebut serta peranan masing-masing dalam membina sebuah masyarakat Asia Timur (*East Asian community*).

(10 markah)
2. Apakah nilai-nilai Asia (*Asian Values*)? Bincang bagaimana nilai-nilai ini mempengaruhi *ASEAN Way* sebagai cara utama untuk mengurus perhubungan bilateral and multilateral di kalangan ahli ASEAN?

(10 markah)
3. Apakah faktor-faktor yang telah menyebabkan perkembangan ASEAN 6 ke ASEAN 10? Pada pendapat anda adakah pembesaran ini membawa keuntungan atau sebaliknya kepada ASEAN?

(10 markah)





UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK  
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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**ISU - ISU HUBUNGAN ANTARABANGSA SEMASA**  
(Contemporary Issues in International Relations)

**SSA 3043**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 100	Tarikh (Date)	: 30 April 2010
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2.30 petang - 4.30 petang
Tempat (Place)	: Dewan Santapan	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr Brendon Robert Tagg		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan  
(Instructions)

1. Section A: Choose and answer ONE question only.  
Section B: Choose and answer TWO questions only.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers in ENGLISH only.

**Section A**

1. Describe both the history and central features of idealist and realist political thought.  
(40 marks)
2. Discuss the idea of Just War Theory, based on the ideas from ONE (1) of these three articles: Michael Waltzer (2002) 'The triumph of Just War Theory (and the dangers of success)', or James Turner Johnson (2005) 'Just War, as it was and is', or James Turner Johnson (2008) 'The idea of defense in historical and contemporary thinking about Just War'.  
(40 marks)

**Section B**

1. Outline the achievements and limitations of ASEAN as a regional organisation as discussed by David Martin Jones and Michael L.R. Smith (2007) 'Making process, not progress: ASEAN and the evolving East Asian regional order'.  
(30 marks)
2. Why, according to Scott D. Sagan (1996), do states build nuclear weapons? Discuss each of the three models in search of a bomb.  
(30 marks)
3. Describe the issues surrounding third world aid with reference to ONE (1) of the following articles: Julie Hearn (2007) 'African NGOs: The new compradors?' OR Ngarie Woods (2005) 'The shifting politics of foreign aid'.  
(30 marks)





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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**PERUNDINGAN DAN PENYELESAIAN KONFLIK**  
**DALAM HUBUNGAN ANTARABANGSA**  
(Negotiation and Conflict Resolution in International Relations)

**SSA 3063**

Peperiksaan : Akhir Semester : 2, Sesi 2009/210  
(Examination)

Jumlah Markah : 40 Tarikh : 28 April 2010  
(Total Mark) (Date)

Wajaran : 40% Masa : 9.00 pagi – 11.15 pagi  
(Weightage) (Time)

Tempat : Dewan UNIMAS Jangka masa : 2 jam 15 minit  
(Place) (Duration)

Pensyarah : Dr Lucy Sebli-Seidelson  
(Lecturer)

No. Matrik Pelajar :  
(Student Matric No.)

- Arahan  
(Instructions)
1. Pilih dan jawab EMPAT soalan sahaja.
  2. Tulis jawapan anda pada kertas jawapan yang dibekalkan.
  3. Anda boleh menjawab sama ada dalam Bahasa Malaysia atau Inggeris.

1. *Principle Negotiation* merupakan salah satu daripada bentuk perundingan yang digunakan dalam perundingan antarabangsa. Jelaskan maksud *Principle Negotiation* berdasarkan pendapat Fisher dan Ury (1991) dan bincangkan EMPAT (4) elemen yang terkandung dalam *Principle Negotiation*.  
(10 markah)
2. Berdasarkan *basic human needs theory* dan *enemy system theory* bincangkan punca- punca yang menyebabkan tercetusnya konflik etnik di Ireland Utara.  
(10 markah)
3. Berikan definisi *mediator* dalam konteks perundingan antarabangsa. Bincangkan EMPAT (4) faktor utama yang mempengaruhi keberkesanan sesuatu perundingan.  
(10 markah)
4. Bezakan strategi perundingan *positional bargaining* dan *integrative bargaining* berdasarkan pendapat Fisher *et. al.*, (1991).  
(10 markah)
5. Bincangkan perbezaan pendekatan proses perundingan yang digunakan oleh perunding Amerika dan China dalam aspek orientasi masa, orientasi tempat dan *nonverbal communication*.  
(10 markah)
6. Konflik boleh dipecahkan kepada beberapa tahap tertentu. Bincangkan tahap-tahap tersebut dengan menggunakan kajian kes yang anda tahu.  
(10 markah)

WA15 KAJIAN ANTARABANGSA / INTERNATIONAL STUDIES			
BIL / NOS	KOD / CODE	NAMA KURSUS / COURSES NAME	NAMA PENSYARAH / PENYELARAS LECTURERS / COORDINATORS NAME
1	SSA2033	Hubungan Antarabangsa : Teori dan Amalan	Ahmad Nizar b. Ya'akub
		<i>International Relations : Theory and Practice</i>	
2	SSA2044 / SSA2043	Pengenalan Ekonomi Antarabangsa	Dr Wong Swee Kiong
		<i>Introduction to International Economics</i>	
3	SSA2054 / SSA2073	Politik Antarabangsa Asia Pasifik	Dr Lucy Sebli-Seidelson
		<i>International Politics in Asia Pacific</i>	
4	SSA2083	Pengantar Undang-Undang Antarabangsa	Noor'ain bt. Aini
		<i>Introduction to International Law</i>	
5	SSA2093	Politik ASEAN	Dr Poline Bala
		<i>ASEAN Politics</i>	
6	SSA3043	Isu-isu Hubungan Antarabangsa Semasa	Dr Brendon Robert Tagg
		<i>Contemporary Issues in International Relations</i>	
7	SSA3063	Perundingan dan Penyelesaian Konflik Dalam Hubungan Antarabangsa	Dr Lucy Sebli-Seidelson
		<i>Negotiation and Conflict Resolution in International Relations</i>	



**SENARAI KURSUS  
PROGRAM WA21  
KAJIAN POLITIK  
& PEMERINTAHAN**

WA21 POLITIK DAN PEMERINTAHAN / POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT STUDIES			
BIL / NOS	KOD / CODE	NAMA KURSUS / COURSES NAME	NAMA PENSYARAH / PENYELARAS LECTURERS / COORDINATORS NAME
1	SSP2013 / SSP2033	Sistem Politik Malaysia	Dr Neilson Ilan Mersat
		<i>Malaysian Political System</i>	
2	SSP2023 / SSP2034	Pemikiran Politik Moden	Dr Mohd Faisal Syam b. Abdol Hazis
		<i>Modern Political Thoughts</i>	
3	SSP2043	Sistem Politik Bandingan	Dr Ahi Sarok
		<i>Comparative Political System</i>	
4	SSP2054 / SSP3033	Dasar Awam	Anthony Kantan Samuel
		<i>Public Policy</i>	
5	SSP3013	Kewangan Awam	Dr Ahi Sarok
		<i>Public Finance</i>	
6	SSP3043	Politik Negara Membangun	Dr Neilson Ilan Mersat
		<i>Politics of Developing Countries</i>	
7	SSP3063	Politik dan Kerajaan Tempatan	Stanley Bye Kadam Kiai
		<i>Politics and Local Government</i>	
8	SSP3073	Ekologi Politik	Kelvin Egay
		<i>Political Ecology</i>	



UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK  
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Sarawak

**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**SISTEM POLITIK MALAYSIA**  
(Malaysian Political System)

**SSP 2013 / SSP 2033**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 60	Tarikh (Date)	: 6 Mei 2010
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.00 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: Dewan UNIMAS	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr Neilson Ilan Mersat		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan  
(Instruction)

1. Pilihan dan Jawab TIGA soalan sahaja.
2. Jawab dalam kertas jawapan yang disediakan.

1. Huraikan dengan kritis bagaimana konsep asimilasi dan integrasi boleh memupuk perpaduan di Malaysia.  
(20 markah)
2. Bincangkan kritikan yang menyatakan bahawa Malaysia tidak mengamalkan demokrasi sepenuhnya dan jelaskan hujah Tun Dr. Mahathir Mohamad dalam menyangkal kritikan tersebut.  
(20 markah)
3. Bincangkan mengapa faktor etnik masih relevan untuk memahami perkembangan politik kepartian dan pilihan raya di Malaysia.  
(20 markah)
4. Bincangkan kesan-kesan penglibatan politik dalam perniagaan terhadap politik Malaysia.  
(20 markah)
5. Bincangkan peranan yang dimainkan oleh badan-badan bukan kerajaan Islam dalam perkembangan masyarakat sivil di Malaysia.  
(20 markah)
6. Huraikan kritikan terhadap peranan Suruhanjaya Pilihan Raya Malaysia dalam mengendalikan pilihan raya yang bebas dan adil.  
(20 markah)



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**PEMIKIRAN POLITIK MODEN**  
(Modern Political Thought)

**SSP 2034 / SSP 2023**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah (Total Marks)	: 80	Tarikh (Date)	: 4 Mei 2010
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.00 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: Dewan UNIMAS	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr Mohd Faisal Syam Abdol Hazis		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan  
(Instructions)

1. Choose and answer FOUR questions only.
2. Write your answer in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answer either in MALAY or ENGLISH.



1. Bincangkan kritikan Edmund Burke (1790) terhadap konsep hak manusia (*rights of man*).  
(20 markah)
2. Jelaskan pandangan John Stuart Mill (1869) terhadap isu kesamarataan (*equality*).  
(20 markah)
3. Bincangkan perbezaan antara kesamarataan asas (*foundational equality*) dan kesamarataan hasil (*equality of outcome*).  
(20 markah)
4. Jelaskan kritikan Friedrich Nietzsche (1887) terhadap moraliti dan falsafah Barat.  
(20 markah)
5. Bincangkan pandangan Karl Marx (1848) terhadap konsep *dialectic materialism*.  
(20 markah)



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**SISTEM POLITIK BANDINGAN**  
(Comparative Political System)

**SSP 2043**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 80	Tarikh (Date)	: 26 April 2010
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40 %	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 petang – 4.30 petang
Tempat (Place)	: BS 17	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr Ahi Sarok		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan  
(Instructions)

1. Choose and answer FOUR questions only.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

1. Compare and contrast the Parliamentary System with the Presidential System with specific reference to the United States and the United Kingdom.  
(20 marks)
2. Using David Easton's Model of Political System, discuss how political changes have taken place in Brazil and Mexico.  
(20 marks)
3. Discuss the differences between a Unitary System and a Federal System by giving appropriate examples of both systems.  
(20 marks)
4. Compare and contrast the impacts of globalization on Newly Industrialized Countries (NICs) such as in Brazil, Mexico, and Nigeria.  
(20 marks)
5. Compare and contrast the electoral system between first past the post and list system. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of both.  
(20 marks)



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**DASAR AWAM**  
(Public Policy)

**SSP 2054/ SSP 3033**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah (Total Marks)	: 100	Tarikh (Date)	: 5 Mei 2010
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 35%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.00 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: Dewan UNIMAS	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Anthony Kantan Samuel Stanley Bye Kadam Kiai (Penyelaras)		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan  
(Instructions)

1. Choose and answer FOUR questions only.
2. Write your answer in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answer either in MALAY or ENGLISH

1. Policy cycle begins with issue identification, and then proceeds with policy analysis, policy instruments, consultation, co-ordination, decision, implementation and evaluation. Describe briefly each stage of the process and provide examples based on your readings.  
(25 marks)
2. Policy cannot ignore the “issue drivers,” those external and internal factors that throw up topics for resolution. Discuss the internal and external issue drivers.  
(25 marks)
3. According to Christopher Hood (1993) there are FOUR (4) broad classifications of policy instruments. Briefly discuss each of them and provide examples.  
(25 marks)
4. According to Finance (1994) there are FOUR (4) types of evaluations. Discuss briefly on each type.  
(25 marks)
5. Charles Lindblom (1980) identified some of the most common traps, which can bring policies and programs to grief. Briefly discuss each trap.  
(25 marks)



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**KEWANGAN AWAM**  
(Public Finance)

**SSP 3013**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 80	Tarikh (Date)	: 4 Mei 2010
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 petang – 4.30 petang
Tempat (Place)	: Dewan UNIMAS	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr Ahi Sarok		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan  
(Instructions)

1. Section A: Answer ALL questions.  
Section B: Choose and answer TWO questions only.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

**Section A**

1. Briefly explain FOUR (4) major problems in providing health care as a form of public goods.  
(10 marks)
2. What is Goods and Services Tax (GST) and how does the government collect this form of taxation?  
(10 marks)
3. Briefly explain FIVE (5) main principles used in government acquisition.  
(10 marks)
4. Use a graph to illustrate the effect of budget deficit on credit markets.  
(10 marks)

**Section B**

1. Tax policy could focus on making people pay for the benefits received, but much of its focus centres on the ability-to-pay.
  - a. Explain why tax policy focus on ability to pay  
(10 marks)
  - b. Discuss the different notions in the benefits principle and the ability-to-pay principle.  
(20 marks)
  - c. Discuss the FOUR (4) alternatives to taxation as means of financing government expenditure. Give an example of each alternative.  
(20 marks)
  - d. What is Programme and Performance Budgeting System (PPBS) and discuss how does it differ from the Modified Budgeting System (MBS)?  
(20 marks)



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
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**POLITIK NEGARA MEMBANGUN**  
(Politics of Developing Countries)

**SSP 3043**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 60	Tarikh (Date)	: 23 April 2010
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.00 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: Dewan UNIMAS	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr Neilson Ilan Mersat		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instruction)	:	1.	Pilih dan jawab TIGA soalan sahaja.
		2.	Jawab dalam kertas jawapan yang disediakan.



1. Bincangkan EMPAT (4) langkah yang biasa diambil oleh kerajaan baharu untuk mempercepatkan proses penyatuan nasional.  
(20 markah)
2. Bincangkan TIGA (3) ciri utama pemerintahan rejim tentera dan apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan "Model Tradisional" dan "Model Liberal"?  
(20 markah)
3. Jelaskan dengan kritis TIGA (3) jenis elit tradisional dan peranan mereka dalam sesebuah negara membangun.  
(20 markah)
4. Huraikan mengapa hubungan patron-klien penting kepada perkembangan politik negara membangun.  
(20 markah)
5. John M. Richardson Jr. dan Shinjinee Sen (1996) menyatakan ada empat sebab konflik etnik sering berlaku. Bincangkan sebab tersebut.  
(20 markah)
6. Bincangkan TIGA (3) isu utama yang mempengaruhi perkembangan dunia semasa dari perspektif negara-negara membangun.  
(20 markah)



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
*(Faculty of Social Sciences)*

**POLITIK DAN KERAJAAN TEMPATAN**  
*(Politics and Local Government)*

**SSP 3063**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah (Total Marks)	: 100	Tarikh (Date)	: 3 Mei 2010
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 35%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 petang – 4.00 petang
Tempat (Place)	: Dewan UNIMAS	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Stanley Bye Kadam Kiai		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan  
(Instructions)

1. Choose and answer FOUR questions only.
2. Write your answer in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answer either in MALAY or ENGLISH

1. Kotter and Lawrence in Bingham and Hedge (1991) describe five types of mayoral leadership. Explain THREE (3) types of mayoral leadership only and discuss the perceived impacts of each type on their cities.  
(25 marks)
2. A city manager acts as the chief executive and is the highest administrator in a city organisation. Explain why a city manager is significant for the effective function of a local government.  
(25 marks)
3. A lump—sum budgeting format encourages graft and corruption. It was later replaced by line-item budgeting.
  - a. Why do you think most cities in the United States of America use line-item budgeting format?  
(10 marks)
  - b. Why do you think the rational school of thought disagrees with line-item budgeting?  
(15 marks)
4. Many local government services are contracted out to the private companies. Discuss the advantages and the disadvantages of adopting these modes of service provision.  
(25 marks)
5. R. K. Common (1994) in his article 'Privatisation through contracting: the view from local government in the United States,' discusses SEVEN (7) types of service delivery approaches.
  - a. Describe these approaches.  
(14 marks)
  - b. Explain THREE (3) factors which Common says have led to the adoption of a privatisation in the local government.  
(11 marks)

6. The Ministry of Housing and Local Government uses various criteria to determine the status of a local government in Malaysia. Describe the criteria to determine the status of a City, a Municipal Council and a District Council in this country.

(25 marks)



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**EKOLOGI POLITIK**  
(Political Ecology)

**SSP 3073**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 30 April 2010
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.00 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: Dewan UNIMAS	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Kelvin Egay		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Choose and answer TWO questions only.</li><li>2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.</li><li>3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.</li><li>4. Dictionary is provided.</li></ol>
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1. The 'Hobbesian Theory of the State' argues that only the state can protect social and ecological needs from being destroyed by competing individual interests. Enzenberger (1997) criticized this theory based on TWO (2) reasons. Explain Enzenberger's reasons by providing examples.  
(20 marks)
2. Are 'global environmental risks' really universal and do we share its common threats? Describe THREE (3) challenges to the notion of global environmental risks as explained by Forsyth (2003). Discuss these challenges by providing examples.  
(20 marks)
3. Princen (in Bryant and Bailey, 1997) said that environmental non-governmental organizations (ENGOS) use FOUR (4) approaches to exert political influence. Discuss these approaches by providing examples.  
(20 marks)
4. According to Connelly and Smith (1999), local democracy is essential when dealing with localized environmental issues. Discuss these THREE (3) justifications by providing examples that support local democracy.  
(20 marks)
5. Bryant and Bailey (1997) argue that grassroots actors' focus on livelihood issues is not effective against powerful external actors. Discuss FOUR (4) reasons for this argument.  
(20 marks)



**SENARAI KURSUS  
PROGRAM WA22  
PERANCANGAN DAN  
PENGURUSAN  
PEMBANGUNAN**

WA22 PERANCANGAN DAN PENGURUSAN PEMBANGUNAN / DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES			
BIL / NOS	KOD / CODE	NAMA KURSUS / COURSES NAME	NAMA PENSYARAH / PENYELARAS LECTURERS / COORDINATORS NAME
1	SSR2033	Sektor Awam dan Pengurusan Korporat	Stanley Bye Kadam Kiai
		<i>Public Sector and Corporate Management</i>	
2	SSR2034 / SSR2044	Ekonomi Pembangunan	Prof Madya Dr Gusni b. Saat
		<i>Developmental Economics</i>	
3	SSR2054 / SSR2063	Perancangan dan Pengurusan Projek	Bemen Wong Win Keong
		<i>Planning and Project Management</i>	
4	SSR3043	Demografi	Haslina bt. Hashim
		<i>Demography</i>	
5	SSR3063	Penilaian Kesan Sosial & Alam Sekitar	Dr John Phoa Chui Leong
		<i>Social and Environmental Impact Assessment</i>	
6	SSR3073	Pembangunan Pengorganisasian	Dr Nwanesi Peter Karubi
		<i>Organizational Development</i>	





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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**SEKTOR AWAM DAN PENGURUSAN KORPORAT**  
(Public Sector and Corporate Management)

**SSR 2033**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah (Total Marks)	: 100	Tarikh (Date)	: 5 Mei 2010
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 35%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 petang – 4.00 petang
Tempat (Place)	: Dewan UNIMAS	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Stanley Bye Kadam Kiai		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan  
(Instructions)

1. Choose and answer FOUR questions only.
2. Write your answer in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answer either in MALAY or ENGLISH

1. What is a Plan and why must an organization Plan?  
(25 marks)
2. Total Quality Management (TQM) evolves because customers demand quality products and services. Discuss why do customers demand quality products and services?  
(25 marks)
3. Discuss the basic principles of the Total Quality Management.  
(25 marks)
4. Willcocks and Harrow, as discussed by Alan Lawton and Aidan Rose (1994) book 'Organisation and Management in the Public Sector,' identified FIVE (5) major factors that inhibit learning in the public sector. Discuss those five factors.  
(25 marks)
5. Owen E. Hughes (1998) in his book 'Public Management and Administration: An Introduction,' discusses SEVEN (7) main functions of government. Describe those functions.  
(25 marks)
6. a. What is a strategic plan?  
(10 marks)  
b. To be an effective strategic planner a decision maker, a senior official must possess certain values. Describe those values.  
(15 marks)



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**EKONOMI PEMBANGUNAN**  
(Developmental Economics)

**SSR 2034 / SSR 2044**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 5 Mei 2010
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.30 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: Dewan UNIMAS	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Prof Madya Dr Gusni Saat		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

- |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Arahan<br>(Instructions) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Section A: Choose and answer FOUR questions only.<br/>Section B: Choose and answer ONE question only.</li><li>2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.</li><li>3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.</li></ol> |
|--------------------------|--|

**Section A**

1. Urban and urbanization are respectively considered as a centre and a process of development economics. Briefly explain.  
(6 marks)
2. South Korea, Taiwan and Singapore are the Newly Industrialised Countries (NICs). Describe the reasons for their success.  
(6 marks)
3. Since 1950s, development economics in the Third World have shifted from economic growth with trickling down effect; to economic growth with equity and finally to economic growth with human development. Describe the reasons for these changes.  
(6 marks)
4. Economic development aims to address the problem in poverty but it also has the potential to create more poverty. Explain.  
(6 marks)
5. Briefly discuss the advantages and disadvantages of a huge population size in development.  
(6 marks)
6. Since 1971, Malaysia's approach to economic development has changed from liberal state to developmentalist state. Explain the reason for the change.  
(6 marks)

**Section B**

1. Explain the following:
  - a. The origin of development economics (4 marks)
  - b. The main objectives of development economics (4 marks)
  - c. Economic growth as a prerequisite for economic development (4 marks)
  - d. The challenges development economic in developing nations (4 marks)
2.
  - a. Discuss growth economics development models, namely linear stages of growth; structural change; and international dependence revolution. (8 marks)
  - b. Explain growth models in the analysis of development problems in the developing nations. (8 marks)



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**PERANCANGAN DAN PENGURUSAN PROJEK**  
(Planning and Project Management)

**SSR 2054 / SSR 2063**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 100	Tarikh (Date)	: 27 April 2010
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.30 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: Dewan UNIMAS	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Bemen Wong Win Keong		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Choose and answer FOUR questions only.</li><li>2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.</li><li>3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.</li></ol>
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1.
  - a. As a project manager, explain to the owner of the project, the meaning of Earliest Finish, Latest Start, Latest Finish, Critical Path, and Slack Time in Critical Path Method (CPM). Give examples for each definition.  
(10 marks)
  - b. If the project must be completed within two years with limited resources, how could the concept of triple constraints be used to achieve the project objectives?  
(15 marks)
2.
  - a. Define the terms Program and Project in the context of project management.  
(5 marks)
  - b. Explain the FIVE (5) processes or life cycle of Project Management.  
(10 marks)
  - c. Describe TWO (2) methods used to identify needs in the planning phase of the Project Management. Strengths and weaknesses of the methods should be included.  
(10 marks)
3. What components do you think should be included in the 'Request for Proposal' from a client to contractors? Outline and explain each of them in the context of a renovation work.  
(25 marks)
4.
  - a. Outline the FOUR (4) elements which Procurement Planning focuses on.  
(4 marks)
  - b. Assumptions, constraints and other factors have a direct influence in the Procurement Planning. Discuss and justify your answer with suitable examples.  
(21 marks)
5.
  - a. What is Work Breakdown Structure (WBS)?  
(3 marks)
  - b. What are the differences between Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) and other planning models?  
(7 marks)
  - c. Describe the essential elements in preparing Work Breakdown Structure (WBS)?  
(15 marks)

6. a. Define risks and uncertainties in the context of project management. (5 marks)
- b. The members of your project team have identified a list of potential risks and your boss has requested you to prepare a response plan. Describe FOUR (4) categories of risk response. Use appropriate examples to support your answer. (20 marks)





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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**DEMOGRAFI**  
(Demography)

**SSR 3043**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 72	Tarikh (Date)	: 28 April 2010
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 petang – 4.30 petang
Tempat (Place)	: Dewan UNIMAS	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Haslina Hashim		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

**Arahan**  
(Instructions)

1. Section A: Answer ALL questions.  
Section B: Choose and answer ONE question only.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

**Section A**

1. Choose any of the TWO (2) events below and describe them briefly. Your description should include TWO (2) impacts of each event on the population or state.
- Baby boom
  - Industrial revolution
  - Green revolution
  - Population stagnation

(12 marks)

2. State the difference between census and registration of vital events. Explain THREE (3) reasons why it is important for countries to update population data.

(8 marks)

3. Identify THREE (3) characteristics each for Country A and Country B by referring to the median age given below.

	Country A	Country B
Median age	Male: 17.6	Male: 33.5
(years)	Female: 17.6	Female: 34.7

(6 marks)

4. In 2000, the elderly-dependency ratio in Malaysia is 15 per 1000 working population. The ratio increases to 25 per 1000 working population in 2015. In your opinion, what are the possible outcomes of such a rise?

(6 marks)

5. a. Explain THREE (3) hypotheses in Malthus' theory of population growth. Do you agree with them? Give reasons to support your opinion.

(12 marks)

- b. State the difference between fertility and fecundity. Explain THREE (3) impacts of reduction in fertility rate.

(8 marks)

**Section B**

1. Economic and social development are the major contributors to demographic transition. Discuss in the context of fertility, mortality and family transition.  
(20 marks)
  
2. The one child policy in China brings more positive impacts than negative consequences to the people. To what extent do you agree with the statement? Discuss.  
(20 marks)



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**PENILAIAN KESAN SOSIAL DAN ALAM SEKITAR**  
(Social and Environmental Impact Assessment)

**SSR 3063**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 80	Tarikh (Date)	: 30 April 2010
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.30 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: Dewan UNIMAS	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr John Phoa		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan  
(Instructions)

1. Choose and answer FOUR questions only.
2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

1. Barrow's definition of sustainable development mentioned three systems overlapping each other. The three systems are the biological/resource system, social system and economic system. Explain the goals of each of the three systems and discuss their interrelationships.  
(20 marks)
2. Discuss FOUR (4) advantages of public involvement in impact assessment.  
(20 marks)
3. List the seven phases of environmental impact assessment (EIA) process from phase 0 to phase 6. Describe the objectives of each phase. You can use examples to illustrate the different phases.  
(20 marks)
4. Explain FIVE (5) principles that need to be followed when conducting social impact assessment.  
(20 marks)
5. a. Explain THREE (3) benefits obtained when social impact assessment is conducted in a development project.  
(12 marks)  
b. Explain briefly TWO (2) methods that can be used to predict social impacts.  
(8 marks)
6. Resettlement cases need to be given extra attention by decision makers. Discuss.  
(20 marks)



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty of Social Sciences)

**PEMBANGUNAN PENGORGANISASIAN**  
(Organization Development)

**SSR 3073**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah (Total Marks)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 23 April 2010
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.30 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: Dewan UNIMAS	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr Nwanesi Peter Karubi		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Choose and answer FOUR questions only.</li><li>2. Write your answer in the answer booklet provided.</li><li>3. Write your answer in ENGLISH only.</li></ol>
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1. Unplanned change is most likely to be counter-productive; however, in some instances, it is very necessary and very productive. Discuss with examples.  
(10 marks)
2. How important is organizational or corporate culture to the organization? Explain with examples.  
(10 marks)
3. Consider active management of the psychological contract as a means of maintaining effective employment relations. Explain with examples how psychological contract would effectively improve organizational goals.  
(10 marks)
4. The contingency approach to Organizational Development suggests that the "effectiveness of various consulting styles, intervention techniques, or strategies will vary according to the circumstances". Do you agree with the above statement? Discuss.  
(10 marks)
5. There are two major elements that every organization must have in order to continue functioning effectively and respond to changing environment. Identify and examine these TWO (2) elements.  
(10 marks)
6. Evaluate how the interdependence of different components of a system works to ensure organization's goals are achieved or failed.  
(10 marks)



**SENARAI KURSUS  
PROGRAM WA23  
KAJIAN KHIDMAT SOSIAL**



WA23 KAJIAN KHIDMAT SOSIAL / SOCIAL WORK STUDIES			
BIL / NOS	KOD / CODE	NAMA KURSUS / COURSES NAME	NAMA PENSYARAH / PENYELARAS LECTURERS / COORDINATORS NAME
1	SSS2023 / SSS2034	Teori dan Metod Kerja Sosial	Gill Raja
		<i>Social Services Theory and Method</i>	
2	SSS2044 / SSS2063	Pengkhususan Khidmat Sosial 1 :Kebajikan, Keluarga dan Kanak-kanak	Hjh Faizah b. Hj Mas'ud
		<i>Specialisation 1: Family and Child Welfare</i>	
3	SSS2054 / SSS2053	Kemahiran Kaunseling	Dr Prashanth Talwar Yadav
		<i>Counselling Skills</i>	
4	SSS2073	Teori dan Pendekatan Dalam Khidmat Komuniti	Dolly Paul Carlo
		<i>Theory and Approaches in the Community Service</i>	
5	SSS3013	Pengkhususan Khidmat Sosial 2: Devian dan Perkhidmatan Pemulihan	Dr Nwanesi Peter Karubi
		<i>Specialisation 2 : Deviance and Reformatory Services</i>	
6	SSS3033	Pengkhususan Khidmat Sosial 4: Perubatan dan Kesihatan	Gill Raja
		<i>Specialisation 4 : Health and Medicine</i>	
7	SSS3062	Perbandingan Sistem Perkhidmatan Sosial Antarabangsa	Dr Prashanth Talwar Yadav
		<i>Comparative International Systems in Social Services</i>	
8	SSS3083	Perkembangan Profesional: Integrasi Teori dan Praktis	Prof Madya Dr Ling How Kee
		<i>Professional Development: Integration of Theory and Practice</i>	



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
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**TEORI DAN METOD KERJA SOSIAL**  
(Social Services Theory and Method)

**SSS 2034 / SSS 2023**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah (Total Marks)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 3 Mei 2010
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 petang – 4.30 petang
Tempat (Place)	: Dewan UNIMAS	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Gill Raja		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	1.	Section A: Choose and answer TWO questions only. Section B: Choose and answer THREE questions only.
	2.	Write your answer in the answer booklet provided.
	3.	Write your answer in ENGLISH.
	4.	Dictionary is provided.

**Section A**

1. Describe the approach to social development described by Midgley (1995).  
(5 marks)
2. Describe the five stages a group goes through according to Tuckman and Jenson (1977).  
(5 marks)
3. Explain the importance of FIVE (5) values guiding social work practice.  
(5 marks)
4. Explain why social workers need to pay attention to how they terminate a case.  
(5 marks)

**Section B**

1. Assessment is considered to be an essential part of the social work process.
  - a. Explain why.  
(4 marks)
  - b. Explain how to overcome THREE (3) common mistakes which can occur when making assessment.  
(6 marks)
2. The Task-Centred Approach is considered to be a more effective and efficient method of intervention than the open-ended approach.
  - a. Explain why.  
(8 marks)
  - b. State TWO (2) types of cases when it is NOT a suitable approach to use.  
(2 marks)
3. Crisis Theory states that a crisis is both a danger and an opportunity.
  - a. Explain why.  
(2 marks)
  - b. Discuss how social workers should intervene when a person is in a crisis.  
(6 marks)

4. Various Systems Theories are used as a framework for all social work practice.
- a. Describe ONE (1) of the systems theories used. (5 marks)
  - b. Give a case example showing how the theory can be applied. (5 marks)
5. Choose any TWO (2) of the three different approaches to community work.
- a. For EACH explain how social workers would handle power differences within that approach. (6 marks)
  - b. For EACH give an example. (4 marks)



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
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**PENGKHUSUSAN KHIDMAT SOSIAL 1:**  
**KEBAJIKAN, KELUARGA DAN KANAK-KANAK**  
(Specialisation 1 : Family and Child Welfare)

**SSS 2044 / SSS 2063**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 28 April 2010
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.30 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: Dewan UNIMAS	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Faizah Haji Masud		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

- |                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Arahan<br>(Instructions) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Section A: Answer ALL questions.<br/>Section B: Choose and answer THREE questions only.</li><li>2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.</li><li>3. Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH</li></ol> |
|--------------------------|---|

**Section A**

1. Read and analyse the following case, and answer the questions below.

Five children aged 12, 11, 9, 7 years and 18 months old were sent to an orphanage (Rumah Kanak-kanak) by a welfare office as their mother left them alone 12 hours a day while she worked. She earned RM 450 a month as a maid, and had to pay RM 300 in rent. The father committed suicide one month ago. The eldest child had not been attending school since the beginning of term as he had to look after the younger children. The other three school-age children have not been attending school at all. The welfare officer plans to have the four oldest children adopted. The youngest child will be returned to the mother.

- a. Discuss TWO (2) main areas of your concern when you are handling this situation. (5 marks)
- b. Discuss TWO (2) issues you would explore with the mother. (5 marks)
- c. Explain how you would respond differently in this situation? (5 marks)
2. Explain how thinking of a family as a system helps social workers analyse problems in a family, and give ONE (1) example. (10 marks)

**Section B**

1. Explain the meaning of family from TWO (2) different perspectives. (5 marks)
2. Describe what constitutes 'positive parenting'. (5 marks)
3. The concept of an 'ideal family' can be seen as useful or harmful. Explain BOTH perspectives. (5 marks)
4. Briefly explain TWO (2) common family stresses that may lead to child maltreatment/ abuse. (5 marks)



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
*(Faculty of Social Sciences)*

**PENDEKATAN INTERVENSI: KEMAHIRAN**  
**KAUNSELING**  
*(Intervention Approach: Counselling Skills)*

**SSS 2053 / SSS 2054**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 27 April 2010
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.00 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: Dewan UNIMAS	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr Prashanth Talwar Yadav		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)			

Arahan (Instructions)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Section A: Choose and answer ONE question only. Section B: Answer ALL questions.</li><li>2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.</li><li>3. Write your answer in ENGLISH only.</li></ol>
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**Section A**

1. With a suitable example, explain the ABC model of counselling by Beck (1979).  
(10 marks)
2. The counselling process can be described as an 'Eight Stage Map'. Explain.  
(10 marks)

**Section B**

1. a. Explain what non-verbal communication is.  
(4 marks)  
b. Explain THREE (3) types of non-verbal communication.  
(6 marks)
2. a. With a suitable example explain what group therapy is.  
(4 marks)  
b. Explain TWO (2) benefits of group therapy.  
(6 marks)
3. a. Explain what the Code of Ethics is in counselling and why it is important.  
(4 marks)  
b. Discuss TWO (2) ethical principles in counselling.  
(6 marks)





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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
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**TEORI DAN PENDEKATAN DALAM KHIDMAT  
KOMUNITI**  
*(Theory and Approaches in the Community Services)*

**SSS 2073**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 5 Mei 2010
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 30%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.00 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: Dewan UNIMAS	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dolly Paul Carlo		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	: 1.	Section A: Answer ALL questions. Section B: Choose and answer ONE question only.
	2.	Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.
	3.	Write your answers either in MALAY or ENGLISH.

**Section A**

1. Name FOUR (4) approaches to community work and describe TWO (2) of them.  
(10 marks)
2. Explain FOUR (4) skills in group work processes by giving suitable examples.  
(10 marks)
3. Explain the TWO (2) values below in the context of community work by giving suitable examples.
  - a. Self Determination  
(5 marks)
  - b. Empowerment  
(5 marks)

**Section B**

1. Sheafor, Horejsi and Horejsi, (1991) discuss questioning techniques to maintain attention on a topic and stimulate analytical thinking in group discussion. Explain FOUR (4) of these questioning techniques with examples.  
(10 marks)
2. A 'needs assessment' consists of examining the quantity, quality, and direction of an existing service program. Explain this by using an existing program as an example.  
(10 marks)



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
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**PENGKHUSUSAN KHIDMAT SOSIAL 2:**  
**DEVIAN DAN PERKHIDMATAN PEMULIHAN**  
(Specialisation 2: Deviance and Reformatory Services)

**SSS 3013**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah (Total Marks)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 3 Mei 2010
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 petang – 4.30 petang
Tempat (Place)	: Dewan UNIMAS	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr Nwanesi Peter Karubi		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Section A: COMPULSORY Question Section B: Choose and answer THREE questions only.</li><li>2. Write your answer in the answer booklet provided.</li><li>3. Write your answer in ENGLISH only.</li></ol>
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**Section A**

1. In the context of Malaysia, having more than one wife is legal among the Malays community. However, marrying more than one wife in the Italian community is considered a serious criminal act. Discuss these differences with reference to the definition of deviance (or crime).  
(10 marks)

**Section B**

1. Examine the relationship between deviance and social change.  
(10 marks)
2. All behavior is learned. Discuss in relation to deviance.  
(10 marks)
3. Studies and statistics have shown that substance dependants and drug abusers commit new crimes soon after their released or freed from correctional institutions. Discuss  
(10 marks)
4. The Malaysian Drug Policy Concepts and Strategies (MDPCS) aims to create a drug free generation by 2015. Discuss the agency's FIVE (5) strategies on how to achieve this objective.  
(10 marks)
5. Is deviance a social disease, problem or neither? Explain with examples.  
(10 marks)



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**PENGKHUSUSAN KHIDMAT SOSIAL 4:**  
**PERUBATAN DAN KESIHATAN**  
(Specialization 4: Health and Medicine)

**SSS 3033**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah (Total Marks)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 30 April 2010
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.30 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: Dewan UNIMAS	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Gill Raja		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

- |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Arahan<br>(Instructions) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Section A: COMPULSORY question.<br/>Section B: Choose and answer TWO questions only.<br/>Section C: Choose and answer ONE question only.</li><li>2. Write your answer in the answer booklet provided.</li><li>3. Write your answer in ENGLISH.</li><li>4. Dictionary is provided.</li></ol> |
|--------------------------|--|

**Section A**

1. You are a social worker employed by a HIV/AIDS agency. Puan Sophia rings the agency's crisis phone line, crying. She tells you that she had encouraged her husband to go to a private specialist about his skin problems and loss of weight. To her surprise the specialist took a blood sample from her as well as her husband as the doctor wanted to test for HIV/AIDS. After seeing the specialist, Puan Sophia had an argument with her husband accusing him of having an affair. Since then the husband has isolated himself, sleeps very late and then cannot wake up in time to go to his work at a bank. Puan Sophia is worried that he will lose his job. Puan Sophia works in a kindergarten, is the second wife and has three children aged 8 years, 5 years and 18 months. She has rung to ask you if any cure for AIDS has now been found.
  - a. Discuss your initial thoughts, concerns and areas you would like to explore as you listen to Puan Sophia.

(9 marks)
  - b. Describe the type of help you might be able to offer Puan Sophia and other people in the case study.

(6 marks)

**Section B**

1. Grief is a natural process but can be complicated by certain factors. Discuss.

(10 marks)
2. The Department of Health has a policy of referring unmarried mothers after child birth to a social worker. In practice, this can be helpful or unhelpful. Explain by giving examples of each.

(10 marks)
3. Determining whether an injury is accidental or not requires skills and teamwork. Explain with examples.

(10 marks)
4. When an elderly person is labeled 'confused', a holistic assessment is needed. Explain why this is necessary and illustrate your answer with examples.

(10 marks)

**Section C**

1. Briefly describe the approach used in the hospice movement.  
(5 marks)
2. Briefly describe how the work of public health specialists is of relevance to the goals of social work.  
(5 marks)
3. Briefly describe the signs that indicate someone is suicidal.  
(5 marks)



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
(Faculty Of Social Sciences)

**PERBANDINGAN SISTEM PERKHIDMATAN  
SOSIAL ANTARABANGSA**  
(Comparative International Social Services Systems)

**SSS 3062**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 40	Tarikh (Date)	: 4 Mei 2010
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40 %	Masa (Time)	: 9.00 pagi – 11.00 pagi
Tempat (Place)	: Dewan UNIMAS	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Dr Prashanth Talwar Yadav		
No. Matrik Pelajar (Student Matric No.)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Choose and answer FOUR questions only.</li><li>2. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.</li><li>3. Write your answers in ENGLISH only.</li></ol>
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1. a. Briefly explain the 'iron law' of housing. (2 marks)  
b. Discuss how the government may intervene to mediate this situation. (8 marks)
2. a. What is privatization? (2 marks)  
b. Discuss the pros and cons of privatization. (8 marks)
3. a. Explain the term 'voluntary sector'. (2 marks)  
b. Explain TWO (2) advantages and disadvantages of voluntary sector comparing Malaysia with any country of your choice. (8 marks)
4. a. State TWO (2) key legislations applying to people with mental illness in Malaysia. (2 marks)  
b. What are the areas which require attention to improve the mental health services in Malaysia? (8 marks)
5. a. Choose ONE (1) group of people who fall under the 'special population' in Malaysia and briefly explain the major problems they face. (8 marks)  
b. Explain TWO (2) services provided by the Government of Malaysia for the group you have chosen. (2 marks)
6. Discuss the United Nations millennium development policies towards eradication of poverty. (10 marks)



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**FAKULTI SAINS SOSIAL**  
*(Faculty of Social Sciences)*

**PERKEMBANGAN PROFESIONAL:  
INTEGRASI TEORI DAN PRAKTIS**  
*(Professional Development: Integrating Theory and Practice)*

**SSS 3083**

Peperiksaan (Examination)	: Akhir	Semester	: 2, Sesi 2009/2010
Jumlah Markah (Total Mark)	: 80	Tarikh (Date)	: 29 April 2010
Wajaran (Weightage)	: 40%	Masa (Time)	: 2.00 petang - 4.30 petang
Tempat (Place)	: Dewan UNIMAS	Jangka masa (Duration)	: 2 jam 30 minit
Pensyarah (Lecturer)	: Prof Madya Dr Ling How Kee		
No Matrik (Matric No)	:		

Arahan (Instructions)	: <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Section A: Answer ALL questions. Section B: Choose and answer TWO questions only</li><li>2. Write your answers in the answer booklets provided.</li><li>3. Write your answer either in Malay or English.</li></ol>
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### Section A

1. Outline what professional competency is for social workers and discuss TWO (2) reasons why it is important in social work practice.  
(10 marks)
2. Explain what 'a social work practice framework' is and why it is important.  
(10 marks)
3. Cultural competency requires cognitive knowledge, affective understanding, and skills when working with people from a different cultural group. Explain.  
(10 marks)

### Section B

1. Competency in child protection requires the application of a framework for assessing risk.
  - a. Describe the framework of risk assessment in child protection developed by Brearly (1982).  
(10 marks)
  - b. With reference to the case example below, discuss how you would apply the risk assessment framework.  
(15 marks)

A eight-year-old boy is allegedly abused. His parents were divorced when he was one year old. His mother was given custody of him, but he was primarily taken care of by his maternal grandparents until he reached school age. He was then returned to live with his mother who has remarried. Two months ago, his mother gave birth to a new baby boy.

2. A woman from an ethnic minority group who lives in a squatter's area has 6 children whose ages range from 8 months to 10 years old. The fourth child is confined in hospital due to malnutrition and other complications while the second child is suffering from leukemia. It is reported that her husband has deserted the family and his whereabouts are unknown.

- a. Using the above case as an example, discuss the roles of health social work within the hospital and in the wider community.

(10 marks)

- b. Choose TWO (2) of the five core competence skills described by O'Hagan, (1995) and discuss how you will apply them in working with this woman and her family.

(15 marks)

3. a. Describe TWO (2) skills needed to achieve competence in community work practice.

(10 marks)

- b. Discuss TWO (2) key principles in community work practice, giving examples of how they can be promoted when working with marginalised communities.

(15 marks)